June 29, 1774. NUMB. 2375.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, June 16.

We have juſt received the following from Salem.

In COUNCIL June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

THAT Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jedediah Preble, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Addreſs, in Anſwer to his Speech at the opening of the preſent General Court.

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. &c.*

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to the two Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion has been duly conſidered by this Board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our congratulations on that occaſion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your ſtation, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to you than it would have been: But if you ſhould be the happy inſtrument of reſtoring in any meaſure that harmony, and of extricating the province from their preſent embarraſſments, you will doubtleſs conſider theſe happy effects as more than a compenſation for any inconveniences, ariſing to you from the peculiar circumſtances of the times. His Majeſty's faithful Council will, on all occaſions, cheerfully co-operate with your Excellency in every attempt for accompliſhing thoſe deſirable ends.

We wiſh your Excellency every felicity; the greateſt of a political nature, both to yourſelf and the province is, that your adminiſtration, in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contraſt to that of your two immediate predeceſſors.—It is irkſome to us to cenſure any one, but we are conſtrained to ſay there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend, that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progreſs of the diſunion between Britain and the colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an eſpecial manner, owed his beſt ſervices, and whoſe liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to ſupport.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or "abridgment." Theſe as it is our indiſpenſible duty, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to maintain to the utmoſt of our power, in perfect conſiſtence however with the trueſt loyalty to the Crown; the juſt prerogatives of which your Excellency will ever find this Board zealous to ſupport.

Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, to expreſs the firmeſt confidence that, under their preſent grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal aid and aſſiſtance; and, as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the ſteady purſuit of which, at the ſame time it inſures their confidence and eſteem, will be a ſource of the trueſt enjoyment, ſelf-approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the aſſurance you have given, "that you ſhall with pleaſure concur with the two Houſes, to the utmoſt of your power, in all matters that tend to the welfare and proſperity of the province;" and your Excellency may be aſſured, that we ſhall contribute every thing on our part to promote meaſures of ſo ſalutary a tendency.

June 14, 1774.

The Committee appointed to preſent the foregoing addreſs, waited on his Excellency therewith yeſterday, and read as far as that part which reflects on the adminiſtration of his Excellency's two immediate predeceſſors, when he deſired the Chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would aſſign his reaſons for refuſing to receive it, in a meſſage to the Council, and on the ſame day ſent by the Secretary the following meſſage:

Gentlemen of the Council,

I CANNOT receive an addreſs which contains indecent reflections on my predeceſſors, who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King.

I conſider this addreſs as an inſult upon his Majeſty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to myſelf.

T. GAGE.

We this moment learn, that the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, whilſt employed in chooſing gentlemen to repreſent them in the general congreſs, was diſſolved by his Excellency Governor Gage, before they could finiſh that buſineſs.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the mechanics of this town at Faneuil-Hall, when ſeveral matters were offered for their conſideration, reſpecting making payment for the Tea; nothing being determined upon, the meeting was diſſolved.———There is to be a general meeting of the inhabitants to-morrow.

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut, dated June 9.

"Our Aſſembly have recommended a Congreſs of all the Colonies, and appointed Commiſſioners to attend it."

We learn from divers parts of the country, that the People in general, having become quite impatient by not hearing a Non-Importation Agreement has yet been come into by the Merchants, are now taking the good work into their own hands, and have and are ſolemnly engaging not to purchaſe any goods imported from Great-Britain, or to trade with thoſe who do import or purchaſe ſuch goods.—This is the moſt effectual method that the wit of man can deviſe, to counterwork the deſigns of our enemies, and to effect the ſalvation of this diſtreſſed and much injured people.

Moſt of the ſtores on the Long-Wharff are now ſhut up; hundreds of the poor are out of employ, and many who lived genteelly will ſoon be reduced to the *Laſt Shilling*. Yet under theſe unhappy circumſtances, people in general have that fortitude which did honour to the ancient Romans. "*Undaunted by Tyrants, we'll die or be free.*"

A Politico-Mercantile Congreſs ſeems now to be the voice of all the Colonies from Nova-Scotia to Georgia; and New-York the place of meeting propoſed by private letters: However, our generous brethren of that metropolis are pleaſed to compliment Boſton with the appointment both of time and place; which invitation will undoubtedly be accepted with grateful alacrity. Certainly the beſieged inhabitants of this town can have no temptation to looſe a moment on this occaſion!

It is incredible to believe to what a pitch of *Bravery* and *Heroiſm* the Engliſh nation has arrived:—They have the courage and unparalleled fortitude to croſs the Atlantic, and fight their own *unarmed Engliſh Subjects*, who are no ways diſpoſed to hoſtilities, nor inclined to ſurrender their Liberties to the mercies of an *abandoned Miniſter*. But France and Spain are ſuffered to inſult the nominal honours of the Britiſh nation with impunity.

An honeſt FRIEND lately arrived in a ſhort paſſage from England, diſcovering much acquaintance with the ſtate of that kingdom, was aſked his opinion of the preſent troubles between Great-Britain and America; and anſwered, if you ſtand firmly together you will gain your point, otherwiſe you will altogether be ruined and enſlaved. Three quarters of England are in your favour, and if you exert yourſelves as you ought, they will aſſuredly take your part.

One was enveighing bitterly againſt Lord North, in preſence of a gentleman, whoſe means of information was better than common, and was told by him, that from any change of oſtenſible Miniſters little was to be hoped in favour of the rights of the people.

From theſe advices it is plain Americans are, under GOD, to ſeek redreſs in their own virtue, courage and unanimity; of which, through the ſmiles of Heaven, there is now a fair proſpect throughout the colonies.

Thurſday laſt arrived in King-Road, and on Saturday came up into this harbour, three tranſports from Portſmouth, having on board his Majeſty's 4th regiment: Monday the Veſſels hauled to the Long-Wharff, and Tueſday morning the troops landed, and marched into the Common.—Same day the other tranſports, which arrived here ſome time ſince with the 43d regiment on board, hauled to the Long-Wharff alſo, and yeſterday the ſaid regiment landed, and marched into the Common likewiſe, where both are now encamped.

The 5th and 38th regiments from Ireland are daily expected; when they arrive, they are to encamp in the Common with the 4th and 43d.

On the 17th of laſt month a very awful ſhock of an Earthquake was felt at Cape-Nichola-Mole.

SALEM, JUNE 14.

Laſt Saturday the following Addreſs was preſented to his Excellency the Governor.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Eſquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and Lieut. General of his Majeſty's forces.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, Merchants and others, inhabitants of the ancient town of Salem, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our moſt reſpectful congratulations on your arrival in this place.

We are deeply ſenſible of his Majeſty's paternal care and affection to this province, in the appointment of a perſon of your Excellency's experience, wiſdom and moderation, in theſe troubleſome and difficult times.

We rejoice that this town is graciouſly diſtinguiſhed for that ſpirit, loyalty and reverence for the laws, which is equally our glory and happineſs.

From that public ſpirit, and warm zeal to promote the general happineſs of men, which mark the great and good, we are led to hope, under your Excellency's adminiſtration, for every thing that may promote the peace, proſperity and real welfare, of this province.

We beg leave to commend to your Excellency's patronage the trade and commerce of this place, which, from a full protection of the liberties, perſons and properties of individuals, cannot but flouriſh.

And we aſſure your Excellency we will make it our conſtant endeavours, by peace, good order and a regard for the laws, as far as in us lies, to render your ſtation and reſidence eaſy and happy.

[This addreſs was ſigned by 48 perſons.]

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this very kind addreſs, and your obliging congratulations on my arrival at this place; the favourable ſentiments you are pleaſed to entertain of me are extremely flattering, and merit my warmeſt acknowledgments.

I doubt not that you will continue to cheriſh that ſpirit of loyalty and reverence to the laws, that has diſtinguiſhed the ancient town of Salem. And no attention or protection ſhall be wanting, on my part, to encourage ſuch laudable ſentiments, which cannot fail to increaſe your trade and commerce, and render you a happy and flouriſhing people.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

MR. HOLT,

IT was with great ſatisfaction that I ſome time ſince read a copy of the letter, wrote by our reſpectable Committee of Fifty-one, to the Committee of the town of Boſton.—The moderation, ſpirit and prudence, conſpicuous throughout the whole of it, reflect honour upon the Committee; and render it highly expedient that the inhabitants of this city and country ſhould be acquainted with its contents. I have long waited for its publication, but finding no probability of its coming out, I think it of ſo much importance that the public ſhould know what has been ſo ſenſibly done for them, that I muſt requeſt you would give it a place in your next paper. The following is an exact copy of it. I hope no improper conſiderations will induce you to ſuppreſs ſentiments, which I have a right to publiſh, and in which every citizen who wiſhes well to the cauſe of America muſt feel himſelf intereſted. *A Citizen, and no Member of the Committee.*

GENTLEMEN, *New-York, May* 23, 1774.

THE alarming meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, relative to your ancient and reſpectable town, which has ſo long been the ſeat of freedom, fills the inhabitants of this city with inexpreſſible concern. As a ſiſter colony, ſuffering in the defence of the rights of America, *we conſider your injuries as a common cauſe*, to the redreſs of which it is equally our *duty* and our *intereſt* to contribute. But what ought to be done in a ſituation ſo truly critical, while it employs the anxious thoughts of every generous mind, is very hard to be determined. Our citizens have thought it neceſſary to appoint a large Committee, conſiſting of Fifty-one Perſons, to correſpond with our ſiſter colonies in this and every other matter of public moment; and at ten o'clock this forenoon we were firſt aſſembled. Your letter, encloſing the vote of the town of Boſton, and the letter of your Committee of Correſpondence, were immediately taken into conſideration. While we think you juſtly entitled to the thanks of your ſiſter colonies, for aſking their advice on a caſe of ſuch extenſive conſequences, we lament our inability to relieve your anxiety by a deciſive opinion. *The cauſe is general, and concerns a whole continent, who are equally intereſted with you and us;* and we foreſee that no remedy can be of avail, unleſs it proceeds from the *joint act and approbation of all*: From a virtuous and ſpirited union much may be expected, while the feeble efforts of a few will only be attended with miſchief and diſappointment to themſelves, and triumph to the adverſaries of our liberty—Upon theſe reaſons we conclude that a Congreſs of Deputies, from the colonies in general, is of the utmoſt moment; that it ought to be aſſembled without delay, and ſome unanimous reſolutions formed in this fatal emergency, not only reſpecting *your* deplorable circumſtances, but for the ſecurity of our *common rights*. Such being our ſentiments, it muſt be premature to pronounce any judgment on the expedient which you have ſuggeſted. We beg, however, that you will do us the juſtice to believe, that we ſhall continue to act with a firm and becoming regard to *American freedom*, and to co-operate with our ſiſter colonies in every meaſure, which ſhall be thought ſalutary and conducive to the public good.

We have nothing to add, but that we ſincerely condole with you in your unexampled diſtreſſes, and to requeſt your ſpeedy opinion of the propoſed Congreſs, that if it ſhould meet with your approbation, we may exert our utmoſt endeavours to carry it into execution.

By order of the Committee of Correſpondence,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, was this day pleaſed to order writs to iſſue for the election of a new Aſſembly; which, we hear, is to meet as ſpeedily as may be.

On Monday evening laſt an expreſs arrived in this city from Hampſhire, with letters from Col. Abraham Hite, reſiding there, to his Excellency our Governor, which give us freſh aſſurances of the determimed reſolution of the Indians to declare war againſt us. It would be needleſs to expatiate with reſpect to the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants in many of the back parts of this colony, as their ſituation muſt be ſufficiently obvious to every one, who has attended to the many late accounts of the barbarity of the Indians towards them.--Colonel Hite reports, that he has received intelligence from Cheet River, upon which he can depend, that on the 4th inſtant, ſome people going to or by the houſe of one William Speir, they diſcovered him, his wife, and four children, murdered and ſcalped, with a broad axe ſticking in the man's breaſt, and his wife lying on her back entirely naked. At another place they found a man's coat, with a number of bullet holes in it, and a child murdered cloſe by the ſame. The cattle they have likewiſe killed. In ſhort, the outrages committed by theſe barbarians are hardly credible; and, we are told, that ſcarce a day happens but ſome cruelty or other is committed. Colonel Hite declares, that although he reſided there during the two laſt wars, he never ſaw a greater conſternation and diſtreſs among the people than is at this time.

On Saturday, the 21ſt of May, was found, on the Buffaloe Ridge road, about 5 miles above the mouth of Tye river, in Amherſt county, the body of an elderly man, who appeared to have been murdered ſome days before; his head had been violently beat (probably with a club) and his body removed ſome diſtance from the road, and nearly covered with ſtones. He was dreſſed in a dark grey coat, with black cuffs and buttons, black velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, and jackboots. There is reaſon to believe he was a diſſenting clergyman, as the jury found in his pockets ſome printed and manuſcript ſermons, and ſome memorandums, in one of which was wrote, "the Reverend Jacob Peoples," which is ſuppoſed to have been his name, and is ſaid to have been an inhabitant of the back parts of Pennſylvania. They alſo found about 30s. in ſilver, with ſome other things, and a note of directions for the road; from which it appeared he was travelling into Auguſta, by Rockfiſh Gap. The murderer has not yet been heard of.

By Yeſterday's Northern Poſt we have the following Advices, viz.

BOSTON, June 20.

The late Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, having finiſhed all the ordinary public buſineſs of importance that had been before them, on Friday laſt came into the following reſolutions, preſent 129 members, and only 12 diſſentients, viz.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS Houſe having duly conſidered, and being deeply affected with the unhappy differences which have long ſubſiſted, and are increaſing, between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, do RESOLVE, That a meeting of Committees from the ſeveral Colonies on this continent is highly expedient and neceſſary, to conſult upon the preſent ſtate of the Colonies, and the miſeries to which they are, and muſt be reduced, by the operation of certain acts of Parliament reſpecting America; and to deliberate and determine upon wiſe and proper meaſures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies, for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of their juſt rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the reſtoration of union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, moſt ardently deſired by all good men.

Therefore Reſolved, That the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Eſq; the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives, or by convention, or by the Committees of Correſpondence appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable by the Committee, on the firſt day of September next; and that the Speaker of the Houſe be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives in the ſeveral Colonies, to inform them of the ſubſtance of theſe reſolves.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this Houſe, taking into conſideration the many diſtreſſes and difficulties to which the American Colonies, and this province in particular, are and muſt be reduced by the operation of certain late acts of Parliament, have determined that it is highly expedient that a Committee ſhould be appointed to meet, as ſoon as may be, the Committees that are or ſhall be appointed by the ſeveral Colonies on this continent, to conſult together upon the preſent ſtate of the Colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wiſe and proper meaſures, to be by them recommended to all the Colonies for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of their juſt rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the reſtoration of that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, moſt ardently deſired by all good men. And the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Eſq; the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Eſquires, are appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives, or by convention, or by Committees of Correſpondence appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable by the joint Committees, on the firſt day of September next. And whereas this Houſe did reſolve, That there be paid to ſaid Committee, out of the public treaſury, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the ſame. And ſaid reſolve was ſent up to the honourable Board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the reſolve of the Houſe, but his Excellency the Governor declined his conſent to the ſame.—Wherefore this Houſe would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this province, that each town and diſtrict raiſe, collect and pay, to the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; of Boſton, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS by the fifteenth day of Auguſt next, agreeable to a liſt herewith exhibited,* being each town and diſtrict's proportion of ſaid ſum, according to the laſt province tax, to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the ſame.

* *The liſt will be ſent to the Selectmen of ſaid towns and diſtricts.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown are at this time ſuffering under the hand of power, by the ſhutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this houſe, is an invaſion of the ſaid towns, evidently deſigned to compel the inhabitants thereof to a ſubmiſſion to taxes, impoſed upon them without their conſent: And whereas it appears to this houſe that this attack upon the ſaid towns, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total deſtruction of the liberties of all Britiſh America:

It is therefore RESOLVED, as the clear opinion of this Houſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid towns ought to be relieved; and this Houſe do recommend to all, and more eſpecially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them ſpeedy and conſtant relief, in ſuch way and manner as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to their circumſtances, till the ſenſe and advice of our Siſter Colonies ſhall be known: In full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude and perſeverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppreſſion, for the preſervation of the liberties of their country.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his Majeſty's other Colonies, in North-America, have long been ſtruggling under the heavy hand of power, and our dutiful petitions for the redreſs of our intollerable grievances have not only been diſregarded and frowned upon, but the deſign totally to alter the free conſtitution of civil government in Britiſh America, and eſtabliſh arbitrary governments, and reduce the inhabitants to ſlavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore ſtrongly recommended by this Houſe to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the conſumption of India teas, and as far as in them lies diſcontinue the uſe of all goods and manufactures whatever, that ſhall be imported from the Eaſt-Indies and Great-Britain, until the public grievances of America ſhall be radically and totally redreſſed. And it is alſo further recommended to all, that they give all poſſible encouragement to the manufacturers of America. And it is moreover ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants aforeſaid, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs Pedlars and Petty Chapmen (who are of late become a very great nuiſance) by putting in execution the good and wholeſome laws of this province for that purpoſe.

On Saturday laſt the following Addreſs from the Merchants and Freeholders of the Town of Salem, was preſented to his Excellency Governor GAGE, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, who are Merchants and Freeholders in the Town of Salem, beg leave to preſent you our dutiful reſpects on your appointment to the government of this province. The univerſal tribute of thanks and applauſe paid you, for the wiſdom, mildneſs and exact regularity of your conduct in another command, cannot fail to excite the moſt juſt expectations, that this Province will enjoy the happy fruits of your benignity.

We are deeply affected with a ſenſe of our public calamities: But the miſeries that are now rapidly haſtening on our brethren in the capital of the province greatly excite our commiſeration; and we hope your Excellency will uſe your endeavours to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already ſorely diſtreſſed people.

By ſhutting up the port of Boſton, ſome imagine that the courſe of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart. And were it otherwiſe, we muſt be dead to every idea of juſtice—loſt to all feelings of humanity—could we indulge one thought to ſeize on wealth, and raiſe our fortunes on the ruin of our ſuffering neighbours. But ſo far from receiving a benefit, we are greatly injured by the ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton, as it deprives us of a market for much the largeſt part of our Weſt-India imports; and there is not a town in the province but will feel the ill effects of it. Permit us, then, Sir, to apply to your clemency and juſtice to afford us every alleviation in your power, and to procure for us every poſſible relief from this extenſive miſchief.

We account it the greateſt unhappineſs that this province, which has ever been foremoſt in loyalty to the Kings of Britain—in its efforts to defend their territories and enlarge their dominions—ſhould be the firſt to feel our Sovereign's ſevereſt diſpleaſure. Our Fathers fled from oppreſſion, braved every danger, and here began a ſettlement on bare creation. Almoſt incredible are the fatigues and difficulties they encountered to ſubdue a dreary wilderneſs, filled with ſavage beaſts, and yet more ſavage men: But by their invincible reſolution they roſe ſuperior to them all, and by their aſtoniſhing efforts greatly facilitated the ſettlement of the other Britiſh Colonies in America. Yet, Sir, we ſpeak it with grief, the ſons are checked and diſhonoured for exhibiting proofs of their inheriting ſome portion of that ſpirit, which in their Fathers produced ſuch aſtoniſhing effects.

A happy union with Great-Britain is the wiſh of the Colonies. 'Tis their unſpeakable grief that it has in any degree been interrupted. We earneſtly deſire to repair the breach. We ardently pray that harmony may be reſtored; and for theſe ends every meaſure, compatible with the dignity and ſafety of Britiſh ſubjects, we ſhall gladly adopt.

We aſſure your Excellency, we ſhall make it our conſtant endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the welfare of the province; and hereby we ſhall beſt advance the intereſt of our Sovereign.

In theſe times the Adminiſtration of government muſt be peculiarly arduous and difficult; but your's we wiſh may be as eaſy as the nature of things will poſſibly admit, and the event happy, and that your public labours may be crowned with the nobleſt reward—the voluntary diſintereſted applauſe of a whole free people.

[This addreſs was ſigned by 125 perſons.]

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for the obliging expreſſions towards me, contained in your addreſs, and be aſſured, it will always afford me ſingular pleaſure to be of uſe to the inhabitants of this town, or any individuals in the province.

I feel, as well as you, the inconveniences that the inhabitants muſt ſuffer from ſhutting up the port of Boſton, and ſhould be glad they would co-operate with my endeavours to extricate themſelves from them; but without their aſſiſtance, I can take no ſtep towards their relief. I am ſorry that the people of that capital ſhould have given ſuch repeated provocation to the King and the Britiſh nation, as to force them to take the preſent meaſures, in ſupport of their authority. Great-Britain is equally deſirous as yourſelves of a happy union with this, as well as every other Colony, and inheriting the ſpirit of her anceſtors, finds it neceſſary to ſupport her rights, as the ſupreme head of her extended empire. She ſtrives not to check that ſpirit, which you ſay you inherit from your fathers, but to inculcate that due obedience to the King in his Parliament, which your fathers acknowledged.

Salem, June 18, 1774.

Laſt Friday his Excellency the Governor having directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houſes, that it was his pleaſure the General Aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved, and to declare the ſame diſſolved accordingly, the Secretary went to the Court-houſe, and finding the door of the Repreſentatives chamber locked, directed the meſſenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker, that the Secretary had a meſſage from his Excellency to the Honourable Houſe, and deſired he might be admitted to deliver it: The meſſenger returned, and ſaid he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the Houſe, and their orders were to keep the door faſt:—Whereupon the following proclamation was publiſhed on the ſtairs leading to the Repreſentatives chamber, in preſence of ſeveral members of the Houſe, and a great number of other perſons, and immediately after in Council.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For diſſolving the GENERAL COURT.

WHEREAS the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the preſent Seſſion of the General Court, make it neceſſary, for his Majeſty's ſervice, that the ſaid General Court ſhould be diſſolved.

I have therefore thought fit to diſſolve the ſaid General Court, and the ſame is hereby diſſolved accordingly, and the members thereof are diſcharged from any further Attendance.

GIVEN under my hand, at Salem, the 17th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following is ſaid to be a true liſt of the names of Eleven of the Gentlemen, who voted AGAINST a Congreſs; the remaining one is at preſent uncertain.——Col. Wortington, Col. Murray, Col. Jones, Major Ingerſol, David Thatcher, Eſq; Abijah White, Eſq; Col. Bacon, Col. Day, Capt. Hayward of Eaſton, Mr. Samuel Field, and Barnabas Freeman.

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, June 17, 1774.

The Honourable JOHN ADAMS, *Eſq; Moderator.*

UPON a motion made, the town again entered into the conſideration of that Article in the warrant, viz. "To conſider and determine what meaſures are proper to be taken upon the preſent exigency of our public affairs, more eſpecially relative to the late edict of a Britiſh Parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, and annihilating the trade of this town;" and after very ſerious debates thereon,

VOTED (with only one diſſentient) That the Committee of Correſpondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other Colonies, acquainting them that we are not idle; that we are deliberating upon the ſteps to be taken on the preſent exigencies of our public affairs; that our brethren, the landed intereſt of this province, with an unexampled ſpirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-conſumption agreement; and that we are waiting with anxious expectation for the reſult of a continental Congreſs, whoſe meeting we impatiently deſire, in whoſe wiſdom and firmneſs we can confide, and in whoſe Determinations we ſhall cheerfully acquieſce.

Agreeable to order, the Committee of Correſpondence laid before the town ſuch letters as they had received, in anſwer to the Circular Letters wrote by them to the ſeveral Colonies, and alſo the ſea-port towns in this province, ſince the reception of the Boſton Port-Bill; and the ſame being publicly read,

VOTED, unanimouſly, That our warmeſt thanks be tranſmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, ſympathy and affection, with which they have been inſpired, and which they have expreſſed towards this diſtreſſed town at this important ſeaſon.

VOTED, unanimouſly, That the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the Committee of Correſpondence, for their faithfulneſs, in the diſcharge of their truſt, and that they be deſired to continue their vigilance and activity in that ſervice.

Whereas the overſeers of the poor in the town of Boſton are a body politic, by law conſtituted for the reception and diſtribution of charitable donations, for the uſe of the poor of ſaid town,

VOTED, That all grants and donations to this town and the poor thereof, at this diſtreſſing ſeaſon, be paid and delivered into the hands of the Overſeers, and by them appropriated and diſtributed, in concert with the Committee lately appointed by this town, for the conſideration of ways and means of employing the poor.

VOTED, That the Town-Clerk be directed to publiſh the proceedings of this meeting in the ſeveral News-papers.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 27th inſtant.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The late Town-meeting was as full and reſpectable as ever was known—there unanimity and firmneſs was never exceeded; not one, tho' often called upon, had any thing to offer in favour of paying for the tea in compliance with the Boſton Port Bill; all appeared diſpoſed to ſtand the utmoſt efforts of tyranny, rather than make a free ſurrender of the rights of America.—The ſpeeches made on the ſtate of American affairs would do honour to any Aſſembly.

NEWPORT, June 20.

Laſt Monday the General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the Court-Houſe in this town, and on Wedneſday both Houſes came into the following RESOLVES, which paſſed unanimouſly, except one, to which there were only two or three diſſentients.

THIS Aſſembly taking into the moſt ſerious conſideration ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for levying taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, without their conſent, and particularly an act lately paſſed for blocking up the port of Boſton, which act, even upon the ſuppoſition that the people of Boſton had juſtly deſerved puniſhment, is ſcarcely to be paralleled in hiſtory, for the ſeverity of the vengeance executed upon them; and alſo conſidering to what a deplorable ſtate this and all the other Colonies are reduced, when, by an act of Parliament, in which the ſubjects in America have not a ſingle voice, and without being heard, they may be diveſted of property, and deprived of liberty, do, upon mature deliberation, RESOLVE,

1. That it is the opinion of this Aſſembly, that a firm and inviolable union of all the Colonies, in councils and meaſures, is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their rights and liberties; and that, for that purpoſe, a committee of repreſentatives from all the Colonies ought to be holden, in ſome ſuitable place, as ſoon as may be, in order to conſult upon proper meaſures to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and to eſtabliſh the rights and liberties of the Colonies upon a juſt and ſolid foundation.

2. That the honourable Stephen Hopkins, and the honourable Samuel Ward, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby appointed by this Aſſembly, to repreſent the people of this colony, in a general Congreſs of repreſentatives from the other Colonies, at ſuch time and place, as ſhall be agreed upon by the major part of the committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the Colonies in general.

3. That they conſult and adviſe with the repreſentatives of the other Colonies, who ſhall meet in ſuch Congreſs, upon a loyal and dutiful Petition and Remonſtrance, to be preſented to his Majeſty, as the united voice of his faithful ſubjects in America, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and praying his gracious interpoſition for their relief: And that in caſe a major part of the repreſentatives of all the Colonies ſhall agree upon ſuch petition and remonſtrance, they be empowered to ſign the ſame in behalf of this Colony.

4. That they alſo conſult and adviſe upon all ſuch reaſonable and lawful meaſures, as may be expedient for the Colonies, in an united manner, to purſue, in order to procure a redreſs of their grievances, and to aſcertain and eſtabliſh their rights and liberties.

5. That they alſo endeavour to procure a regular annual convention of repreſentatives from all the Colonies, to conſider of proper means for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the Colonies.

6. That the Speaker of the Lower Houſe tranſmit, as ſoon as may be, copies of theſe reſolutions to the preſent or late Speakers of the reſpective houſes of repreſentatives of all the Britiſh Colonies upon the continent.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this Colony at their ſeſſion laſt week, taking into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the people of Boſton in particular, of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in general, and the evils which all the Britiſh Colonies in North America are threatened with, ordered Thurſday the 30th of this month to be obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the Colony: And alſo reſolved that they have the moſt tender commiſeration for the poor of Boſton, and will, at a future ſeſſion, cheerfully contribute toward their ſupport, as their neceſſities may require, and the

abilities of the Colony will afford.—They adjourned to the fourth Monday in Auguſt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

We hear his Honour the GOVERNOR has ordered writs to be iſſued, ſummoning the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province to meet on Monday, the 18th of July, on the preſent ſtate of Indian affairs.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated June 14.

"The inhabitants are much alarmed at the arbitrary proceedings of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and our Committee have met, in conſequence of the letters received from the Northern Colonies, and are reſolved to co-operate with them, in any prudent meaſure, which may be thought likely to remedy the grievance; I believe whatever New-York and your city may conclude on (we place ſo much confidence in your moderation and firmneſs) our town will readily join in with.—Our Tea remains here entirely unmoleſted; if the duty is not taken off the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, we ſhall probably have orders to ſend it home, which muſt be a mortifying circumſtance, as well to my Lord North, as to the India Company.—We value ourſelves much on having given our Siſter Colonies ſo ſtriking an inſtance of our virtue, and oppoſition to miniſterial ſchemes; if it is not ſent for ſoon, it will be good for nothing. I could wiſh the town of Boſton had taken this legal way of deſtroying theirs, as it is equally effectual; beſides giving a proof to all the world, that we are ſo much attached to the cauſe of liberty, that there are not even individuals among us, who would purchaſe the baneful herb."—

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, June 6.

"Yeſterday two Indians arrived here, who bring the news that all the traders are ſet off from the Shawaneſe towns with all their peltry for this place; that the Shawaneſe have ſent ſix of their people, and two Delawares in their canoes, and that they will ſend a ſufficient number to eſcort thoſe who come by land, and we may, if this news is true, expect all the traders will be here in eight or ten days hence."

Extract of a Letter from Alexander M'Kee, Eſq; Agent for Indian affairs at Fort-Pitt, June 10.

"You muſt 'ere this be acquainted with the critical ſituation of this country;—the unhappy diſturbances which have lately aroſe between the Virginians and the natives, the event of which ſtill continues doubtful, whether matters will be brought to a general rupture or accommodation—Hoſtilities however have been committed on both ſides, but at preſent there ſeems to be a ceſſation—Some wiſe interpoſition of government is truly neceſſary, and would undoubtedly reſtore peace—without it, impoſſible, and thouſands of the inhabitants involved in miſery and diſtreſs; but to do the Indians juſtice, they have given great proofs of their pacific diſpoſition, and have acted with more moderation than thoſe who ought to have been more rational, a few Mingoes and Shawaneſe excepted, who have been long refractory—There are more effectual means of chaſtiſing them for their inſolence and perfidy, than by involving the defenceleſs country in a war, which there is too much reaſon to fear at this time will become general, and which muſt inevitably be the deſtruction of this country."

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, June 13, 1774.

"I make no doubt but you have heard of the confuſion we are all in at this place, on account of the Indians killing the White-men near us; but we think there is no danger in this town yet, and we will ſoon have the town ſtockaded.

"This morning we received certain accounts from a place called Ten-mile-creek, above Red-ſtone, that they killed and ſcalped on Francis M'Clure, who formerly lived at Weilin-creek, down the river, and ſhot one Samuel Kinkade through the arm, but he got away."

Extract of a Letter from Annapolis.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Wedneſday the meeting of Deputies from the Committees of the different counties of this province began here; the firſt and ſecond days were ſpent in adjuſting certain terms of buſineſs, reading letters, &c. or rather, buſineſs was delayed, in expectation of hearing from your city, and of the proceedings of Saturday, which the friends of American liberty flattered themſelves would be ſpirited, and tend to remove the ſuſpicion entertained by many here of your ſupineneſs.——This day's poſt arriving, we immediately proceeded to expreſs our ſentiments of the ſituation of Boſton, and the ſeveral acts paſſed relative to the government of their province, and then conſidered what would be the moſt effectual means to procure ſpeedy relief to our ſuffering brethren of that town; many methods were propoſed, which occaſioned debates that laſted from ten o'clock in the morning till nine at night, when it was reſolved, that a general *non-importation from* and *non-exportation to Great-Britain* ſhould take place, after a day to be agreed on at the General Congreſs; preſent ninety-three Deputies."

Friday night, 11 o'clock, June 24, 1774."

Captain Hardy, from Liſbon, on the 8th inſt. in lat. 32, long. 53, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Black, from Boſton for Demarara, 15 days out, all well.

Early on Saturday morning, the 18th inſtant, died at Lancaſter, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER BARTON, wife of the Rev. Mr. THOMAS BARTON, of that place, and ſiſter to Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, of Philadelphia.

It is not eaſy to do juſtice to the character of this amiable and excellent woman, without incurring the ſuſpicion of flattery among thoſe who did not know her. Bleſſed with a ſuperior underſtanding, a ſound judgment, and peculiar ſweetneſs of temper, ſhe always knew what was propriety of conduct on every occaſion, and how to be agreeable in every company. But ſhe conſidered it to be her higheſt honour, as it was her chief deſire, to *ſhine* in her own family, as a dutiful *wife* and tender *mother*; ſetting an example of virtue and œconomy to her children, and preferring the calm walk of domeſtic happineſs, to all thoſe fantaſtic and adventitious joys, in the purſuit of which too many waſte their precious time.

She bore, for many days, the greateſt bodily pain with exemplary patience and reſignation; and finding at laſt the time of her diſſolution at hand, ſhe took leave of her family with a chriſtian fortitude, imploring the bleſſing of heaven upon them, and a ſpeedy releaſe for herſelf, in full hope that ſhe was to exchange this tranſitory ſcene for a *better inheritance.*

On Sunday evening her remains were interred in the chancel of St. James's Church; her pall having been ſupported to the grave by ſix magiſtrates. All denominations of people ſeemed to follow as *mourners*; and at the head of theſe, as a true picture of diſtreſs and ſorrow, were a *bereaved huſband and eight weeping children.*—A pathetic diſcourſe, well ſuited to the occaſion, was delivered, by the Rev. Mr. HELMUTH, Miniſter of the German Lutheran Church in that place.

On Sunday morning laſt was preached, in the Baptiſt Church in this city, by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, a ſermon ſuitable to the preſent ſituation of affairs, from 2 Samuel xxiv. 14.—"*Let us now fall into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great: and let us not fall into the hand of man.*"

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter, at the Court-Houſe in ſaid borough, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of June, 1774.

AGREED,

THAT to preſerve the conſtitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to unite, and uſe the moſt effectual means to procure a repeal of the late acts of Parliament againſt the town of Boſton.

That the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, is an invaſion of the rights of the inhabitants of the ſaid town, as ſubjects of the Crown of Great-Britain.

That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this meeting, that the moſt proper and effectual means to be uſed to obtain a repeal of the ſaid act, will be to put an immediate ſtop to all imports and exports to and from Great-Britain, until the ſame act be repealed.

That the traders and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen and freeholders of the city and county of Philadelphia, and other parts of the province, in an aſſociation or ſolemn agreement to this purpoſe, if the ſame ſhall be by them thought neceſſary.

That Edward Shippen, Eſq; George Roſs, Eſq; Jaſper Yeates, Eſq; Matthias Slough, Eſq; James Webb, Eſq; William Atlee, Eſq; William Henry, Eſq; Mr. Ludwick Lauman, Mr. William Bauſman, and Mr. Charles Hall, be a committee to correſpond with the general committee at Philadelphia.

That theſe ſentiments be immediately forwarded to the committee of correſpondence at Philadelphia.

Signed by order of the ſaid committee,

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Juſtices, the Gentlemen of the Bar, Grand-Jury, and principal inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Eaſton, on the 21ſt day of June inſt.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Eſq; in the Chair.

IT being conſidered, that it was neceſſary for all the counties of this province to join with their brethren of Philadelphia, in expreſſing their ſentiments upon the preſent intereſting occaſion, relative to the oppreſſive Acts of Parliament lately paſſed in Great-Britain, tending to deſtroy the liberties of North-America, it was unanimouſly reſolved as follows,

1. That the Act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port and harbour of Boſton is an act of the higheſt oppreſſion, and a violation of the liberties of America.

2. That as we conſider the inhabitants of the ſaid town as ſuffering in the common cauſe of American freedom, we will aſſiſt them to obtain redreſs by every legal act in our power.

3. That it is our opinion the moſt conſtitutional and effectual method for obtaining ſuch redreſs is, by having a general Congreſs of Committees, to be compoſed and choſen out of the members of the different Aſſemblies of each Colony.

4. That a Committee be formed in this county, conſiſting of Six Perſons, namely, William Edmunds, George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, John Okely, Peter Kachlein and Jacob Orndt, Eſquires, to correſpond with our brethren in Philadelphia, and the other counties of this province, and to co-operate with them in ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be judged moſt proper for the general good.

5. That the Committee be deſired to receive the ſubſcriptions of ſuch charitable perſons in this county, who ſhall incline to ſupport the diſtreſſed and ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton;—and Reſolved, that it is the duty of every inhabitant of this county to contribute, according to his circumſtances, to relieve their ſuffering brethren: The monies raiſed by ſuch ſubſcription to be diſpoſed of for the uſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, in ſuch way as the Committee ſhall think fit.

6. That William Edmunds, Eſq; the Repreſentative in Aſſembly for this county, be required by his brethren of the Committee of Correſpondence now appointed, to attend and meet the other Repreſentatives of Aſſembly of this province, in caſe the Speaker of the Houſe ſhall think proper to call them together upon this deeply intereſting and alarming occaſion; and that it is the opinion of his conſtituents here, that he do give his attendance accordingly.

[*For Debates in the Houſe of Commons, Extract from Dr.* RUSH's *Oration, &c. &c. ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

*** The Committee choſen on Saturday, the 18th of June, meet, by Appointment, on Monday next, at Four o' Clock PRECISELY, at the Carpenters Hall; at which Time and Place every Member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual Attendance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, from Barbados. Brig Globe, E. Bingley, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon. Sloop Charming Nancy, J. Walkenſhaw, Jamaica. Schooner Molly, J. Reeſe, Madeira. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Henrietta, J. Carty, and Sloop Cyprus, J. Morris, Maryland. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax. Brig Commerce, J. Nicholl, and Schooner Sally, T. Alberſon, N. York. Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Nancy, J. Lockhart, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, and Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Cadiz. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Brig Ramſey, G. Bayley, St. Vincents. Sloop Patty and Peggy, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

CLEARED. Ship Sam, J. Burrows, to Liverpool. Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchins, and Schooner Two Brothers, B. Clarke, New-Providence. Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, and Ship Bella, T. Jones, Virginia. Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, and Schooner Delaware, R. Cook, Salem, N. E. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Ship Nancy, C. Donavan, and Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Liſbon. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, and Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica. Sloop Betſey, V. Whitman, R. Iſland. Schooner Hope, T. Forſter, Africa. Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, Barbados. Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Madeira. Sloop Polly, J. Atwood, Halifax. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Sloop Betſey, J. Goodwin, Hiſpaniola.

*** *The Members of the Society* for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 4th of July, at the Sixth Hour.*

☞ The *Examiner*, altho' he conſiders the Connecticut Claim to the Weſtern Lands, and particularly to at leaſt one Third of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, as a Matter of the higheſt Importance, and which may in its Conſequences, if not ſpeedily ſettled, endanger the Peace of all theſe middle Colonies, yet he has determined to diſcontinue for a few Weeks the Publication of the *Six* remaining Numbers of that Paper; and if Mr. Trumbull thinks proper to wait for the Appearance of theſe Numbers before he begins his Reply, he may be aſſured that he ſhall meet with no Interruption till he has wholly finiſhed the ſame.

The Author of the Examiner hopes that his Reaſons for this Delay may be approved of. Matters of ſtill more general Importance now engroſs the Attention of all America. A *Congreſs* of Deputies from the different Colonies, and an *Unanimity* of Sentiments among them, in deviſing every Meaſure, conſiſtent with our Rights and Dignity as Freemen, for a Reconciliation and future Harmony with the Mother Country, muſt now be the ardent Wiſh of every good Man in America, and ought even to be the Wiſh of the Adminiſtration in Great-Britain itſelf.---Bleſſed are the Peace-makers; and whatever would defeat or retard this ſalutary Purpoſe ought to be diſcouraged by every true Friend to England, as well as of the Colonies.

City of Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6½	1d. loaf, is	0	7½	1d. loaf, is	0	10½
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	14½	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

REED's PLANS

Of the LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,

WITH a LIST of SUBSCRIBERS, and a BOOK of REFERENCES to each PLAN, to be ſold by *BENJAMIN DAVIES*, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. ¶

JOHN BAKER, DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has begun to diſtil at the Still-houſe, where Frederick Baker uſed to carry on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he makes Rum, and all Sorts of Cordials, as good as any made in the Province.---Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon it, that he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour and Eſteem. §

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York, a neat aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet.

Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances. *June 29, 1774.* 5 w.

WANTED,

A NEGROE BOY, of about 14 or 16 Years of Age, one that is fond of Horſes, and can wait upon a Gentleman. None but what can be well recommended need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands BOOK and STORE-KEEPING, can be well recommended, and has no Objection to go into the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, living near Second-ſtreet Bridge, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES QUIN, by trade a Tayſor, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, and a down look, wears his own black hair, ſpeaks low; had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown drilling coat, an old cloth-coloured broadcloth ditto, one white diaper waiſtcoat, a pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair of blue and white, and a pair of white thread ſtockings, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, with carved pewter buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM M'CLURE.

N. B. He came in this ſpring with Capt. William M'Culloch, from Belfaſt. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; near Fair-Hill, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a ſtar, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and feet ſwelled with the ſcratches. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward.

1 M. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented Iriſh Servant Man, who has near 4 Years to ſerve. He underſtands taking Care of Horſes, driving Poſt-Chaiſe, &c. If no private Gentleman ſhould want him, he would make a good Oſtler at an Inn. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

WAS committed, on the 24th inſtant, to the goal of this county, a LAD, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who calls himſelf JAMES LEWIS, but was advertiſed in the Gazette, No. 2374, RICHARD BROWN, and belonged to Andrew Sinnickſon, junior, and Ezra Firth. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

Cheſter, June 27, 1774. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or taken out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Marple, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, Cheſter county, on the night of the 31ſt of Fifth-Month, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, paces and trots, has one white ſpot on each ſide of her back, but no brand nor ear-mark, her mane was lately cut. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LLOYD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in White-Marſh, a ſervant LAD, named HENRY BURNSIDE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a black complexion, has a mole or a wart on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, an old ſtriped jacket, a coarſe white ſhirt, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers: It is probable he may change his clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CARISTIAN STEER, in White-Marſh, or JOHN COLE, Stone-cutter, in Philadelphia.

June 21, 1774 ¶

LEMMONS,---LISBON and MADEIRA WINES,

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the north-east corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported, in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of TOYS. Said MASON carries on his Upholdſtry Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſſes or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms, and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff. ¶

NICHOLAS BROOKS

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-horſe-alley, where he continues to diſpoſe of his curious collection of GOODS, and he has juſt imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, and others, a good aſſortment of jewellery, and a very elegant collection of the neweſt faſhion pictures, a great aſſortment of the very beſt copperplate copies, containing the beſt ſelected examples in every branch of practical and ornamental writing, being the works of many eminent maſters in the Engliſh and Latin language, alſo a great variety of the beſt approved drawing-books, for ladies and gentlemen, with an aſſortment of water colours and camel hair pencils; a variety of maps, in and out of books; horſe and pocket piſtols, cutteau de chaſes, and Morocco and buff belts, with and without ſwivels, and ditto with frogs; with a variety of muſick for moſt kinds of inſtruments; the very beſt fiddle ſtrings, juſt from Italy; ſilver and gilt watches, on various conſtructions; a variety of ſilk ſtockings, and other ſorts; a variety of ſword and other canes; Keyſer's pills, which the public may be aſſured are genuine; Stoughton's bitters; powders, and an eſſence that will effectually cure the tooth-ach; with a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good aſſortment of London and Briſtol ſtuff ſhoes, clogs and galloſhoes, and a variety of Engliſh ſtuffs and toſſals.

JUST ARRIVED, from SCOTLAND, in the Ship Friendſhip, THOMAS JANN, Maſter,

A NUMBER of young healthy SERVANTS; amongſt whom are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, chiefly brought up to Country work. Apply to JAMES STUART, and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of on board ſaid Ship, beſt Iriſh Beef, Butter, and ſome Oat-meal.

TO BE SOLD,

In PHIALS, at ONE DOLLAR each,

M'GINNIS's Eſſence for curing the moſt violent pain of the tooth-ach, in a few minutes; likewiſe his Tincture and Powder for curing the ſcurvy in the gums, faſtening and preſerving the teeth, at the ſmall price of Six Shillings the phial. Theſe preparations need no recommendations, as they are known to many in this city, and the adjacent towns and villages, which many can teſtify the great benefit they have received----Since April there hath been upwards of 160 people cured by this Tincture and Powder, of the ſcorbutic humour in their gums, by which means often prevents a ſore throat, which many have ſuffered by and loſt their neareſt friends, of all ages and ſexes.

The above preparations may be had of Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, Druggiſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and at Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD's book ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe; alſo at Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER's ſtore, the corner of Spruce and Front-ſtreets, near the Draw-bridge. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, this country born, about 34 years of age, hath had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, he is a good ferryman, and hath been uſed to that buſineſs for 12 years; the cauſe of his being ſold is, that he is not inclined to farming. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed, by applying to THOMAS JAMES, in Paſſyunk, or to REESE MEREDITH, Merchant, in Philadelphia. ¶

Hanover township, Philadelphia county, June 27, 1774.

RUN away, on the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES WATSON, about 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, by trade a weaver; he had on, and took with him, a good felt hat, one fine ſhirt, and one common linen ditto, a ſilk handkerchief, a green jacket, with white lining, a fine pair of trowſers, and a good pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them; he has a mole on his left cheek, his hair is black, and tied behind. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, from

¶ ADAM KREBS.

Glouceſter County, June 24, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, one of the overſeers of the poor of Waterford townſhip, in the ſaid county, a ſtray ſorrel MARE, ſhe is about 13 hands high, about 5 years old this ſpring, hath a kind of long ſtar down between her eyes; the ſaid ſtray came to the plantation of Thomas Holmes, of ſaid townſhip, ſome time in April, 1773, where ſhe hath been until the 17th inſtant. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of by public ſale, in three months from the date hereof, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, will be applied as the law in ſuch caſes directs, by SAMUEL BURROUGH, junior. ¶ 2m.

STRAYED away from Ephraim Wilſon, and from John Murcer's plantation, in Coneſtogoe townſhip, an iron grey MARE, near 14 hands high, the mane lies to the right ſide, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, trots and paces, and more white in her forehead than any other part, and three years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to ſaid John Murcer's, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 14, 1774. ¶ 4s. EPHRAIM WILSON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN WINSLEY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his own hair, of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe is remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on, when he went away, an old hat, lappelled ſailor jacket, a ſtraight breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, an old check ſhirt, half-worn brown pluſh breeches, old worſted hoſe, light coloured, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 10s. tf. FRANCIS TOWNSEND, living in Eaſt-Bradford.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, a likely quarter-blooded dark brown MARE, about 14¼ hands high, 6 years old this graſs, a ſtar and ſnip, both her hind feet white, ſhort docked, with a ſwitch, carries her head and tail well, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, but partly worn out. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have Five Pounds, if 50 miles from home, Fifty Shillings if a leſs diſtance, or the above reward for both thief and mare, on conviction of the thief, with reaſonable charges, paid by

June 25, 1774. ‖ JOHN CLOYD.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1774

NOW in the Goal of the County of Philadelphia, the following runaway SERVANTS, viz. *James Dempſey*, belonging to James Brown, in Maryland. *James Johnſton*, belonging to John Welch, Shoemaker, Cheſter County. *Martha Murrey*, belonging to Thomas Gibſon, Cheſter County. *Ann King*, belonging to John Barns, Cumberland County, Pennſylvania. Their Maſters are deſired to come, pay Charges, and take them away, in three Weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their Fees. PETER ROBESON, Goaler. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland-Neck, New-Caſtle county, a Negroe wench, named JUDE, about 5 feet ſome odd inches high, is very black, full faced, a thick ſhort Neck, ſquare ſhouldered, and has a remarkable ſmall thick foot, and pretty hollow underneath, and has had one of her feet ſcalded ſome time ago, and the ſkin is a good deal thinner than the other, her fore teeth are a little rotten; ſhe ſpeaks faſt and thick; had on, when ſhe went away, a kerſey jacket and petticoat, of a yellow colour, a coarſe tow ſhift, a ſtraw hat, and high heeled ſhoes; ſhe took with her a calicoe jacket and petticoat; ſhe has a ſmall arm, and when detected is very apt to tremble, and be pretty much confounded. Whoever takes up ſaid wench, and ſecures her, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 13, 1774. § WILLIAM M'KEAN.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 19th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DANIEL CREAMER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, remarkably ſquint eyed, and has light brown ſtraight hair, has a down look, and appears to be a ſimple fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, check ſhirt, and ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, with white metal buckles in them. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM FLANINGAM. ¶

Lancaſter County, June 20, 1774.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 19th inſtant, a Dutch man ſervant, named LORENZ DIHM; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, jolly and well ſet, has a broad face, ſandy ſtraight hair, a red ſpot as large as a penny on his left hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a light blue coat, dark blue waiſtcoat, with ſmall white buttons, leather breeches, made after the Dutch faſhion, white and blue mixed worſted ſtockings, a pair of new pumps, tied with latches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE WEILER. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June, from the ſubſcriber, in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named JAMES BLACKALER, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a fair complexion, light coloured brown hair; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, with narrow brim, light coloured homeſpun coat, with wooden buttons, ſtriped jacket, homeſpun linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he has a bold impudent look, and came in laſt fall with Captain Cook to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS STEVENSON. ¶

*** All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1774, a SERVANT BOY, country born, between 7 and 8 years old, named SAMUEL VANDEGRIF, a ſmart lively boy, with fair hair; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt, and petticoat trowſers, new ſhoes, with ſtrings, and old felt hat: It is ſuppoſed was taken off by John M'Clarety, ſtep father to ſaid boy, as they were ſeen together the ſame day; and it is alſo ſuppoſed that Agnes M'Clarety, the boy's mother, and Jane Willſon, alias Johnſon, his grandmother, were in company, and as the boy was brought up by his grandmother, who went with him through the country begging charity, it is likely ſhe may take the boy, and follow the ſame calling, and endeavour to ſell him. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, and if the ſaid boy is found in the cuſtody of the above perſons, or either of them, whoever ſecures them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward alſo, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN JENKINS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 17th of June, 1774, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named EDWARD O HARAH, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, with black curly hair, about 19 years of age, and has the brogue on his tongue; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name, as he is almoſt 4 years in the country, and has ran away often; but that none be deceived with him, there is on him two remarkable ſcars, the one on the ſmall of his back, the other on his haunch, which he received in New-Caſtle goal, by rolling on the loft, when in the convulſion fits; had on, when he went a[way] new felt hat, coarſe ſhirt, and a new ſtriped linen jacket, [lo]ng ſleeves, the ſtripe of it a lye colour, with buttons made [of] the ſame cloth, alſo coarſe trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes, with copper buckles; alſo took with him a wallet, made of coarſe cloth, with 3 pair of patched trowſers, 3 old ſhirts, one pair of new ſhoes, with two out ſoles on them, one coarſe twilled blanket jacket, double breaſted, the waſt or wool blue, Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boy, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM M'PHERSON. ¶

Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, Sixth-Month 8, 1774.

WHEREAS JOHN COLVERT obtained a note of hand from me, the ſubſcriber, for SIX POUNDS, dated about the 13th of laſt month, payable in four weeks after date, which ſum he, COLVERT, ſaid he had paid to one John Colebin, on the behalf of a journeyman then at work for me; and as I have ſince reaſon to believe his intent was to take that money from me in a fraudulent way, and without any conſideration to me whatſoever, to prevent any further trouble, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by a due courſe of law. AMOS WILLITS, junior. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, 30 Years of Age, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and warranted perfectly ſound. Enquire at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 30th inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, the following lots and improvements, viz.

No. 1. A LOT, 23 feet 8 inches front by 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, between the houſes of Daniel Rundle and Jacob Graff, there is a convenient and well finiſhed brick building thereon, 15 feet front by 32 feet deep, 2½ ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, all plaiſtered; a well, with a new pump in the yard, and the privilege of a 3 feet 3 inches alley into Market-ſtreet, jointly with Jacob Graff; an elegant houſe may be built on this lot, as there is 52 feet left, clear of the buildings and ſtreet, for that purpoſe. £ 125 inſurance on the building.

No. 2. An unimproved lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, on Market-ſtreet, by 160 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof into Eighth-ſtreet; bounded by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground, and the next deſcribed lot.

No. 3. Is a lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, by 160 feet deep, from Market-ſtreet to the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; bounded on the eaſt by the laſt deſcribed lot; there is a brick building on the weſt ſide of this lot, 14 feet front by 34 feet deep, and 2½ ſtories high, well finiſhed in two tenements; there is a large chimney in the cellar, fit for a bake-houſe, being built for that purpoſe, and the oven mouth of the beſt fire ſtone worked in the wall, the cellar is well lighted with glaſs windows, and the walls plaiſtered. There is £ 125 inſured on this houſe. On the back part of this lot is a new framed ſtable, about 14 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, well finiſhed.

No. 4. A lot, 33 feet 6 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, and 84 feet 8 inches front along the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; on this lot is a large framed carpenter's ſhop, ſhed, and ſmith's ſhop, all built on the alley front, at ſuch a diſtance from Eighth-ſtreet, as to leave room for houſes on that front.

No. 5. Is an unimproved lot, 29 feet 9 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, by 84 feet 8 inches deep, ſeparated from the laſt deſcribed lot, by a lot of Edmund Phyſic, Eſq; and bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground. This lot is very convenient for building ſtables or carriage-houſes, for any perſons reſiding on the lots fronting on Market-ſtreet.

All the above deſcribed lots are clear of groundrent, and the titles clear and good. Any perſons deſirous of viewing the premiſes, or being informed of the title and terms, may apply to JAMES PEARSON, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

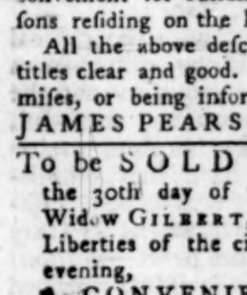
To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of this inſtant June, at the houſe of the Widow GILBERT, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A CONVENIENT bank LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 20 feet, and in length from Delaware, Front ſtreet to King-ſtreet; bounded northward with a lot of Charles Weſt, eaſtward with King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet, ſouthward with Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid. Its ſituation is ſo well calculated for public buſineſs, that it may ſuit to build either a ſtore or dwelling-houſe thereon. It is ſubject only to the Proprietaries quitrent of One Shilling ſterl. per foot, per annum. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by JOSEPH WEST. ¶

Cheſter, June 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at one o'clock afternoon, on the firſt day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, lying contiguous together, containing in the whole about 177 acres; bounded by lands now or late of David Mackey, James Whitecraft, John Todd, Francis Alliſon, John Cain, and David Correy; late the eſtate of John Henderſon, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES. Sheriff.

FOR BRISTOL,



THE SHIP CHALKLEY, *EDWARD SPAIN*, MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship, will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *JAMES* and *DRINKER*,

Or ſaid MASTER on board, at their Wharff JUNE 22.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, about one o' clock, on Friday, the firſt day of July next, upon the premiſes, a plantation, and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle; bounded by lands of William Grubb, John Bird, and others; containing 100 acres; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Hall, and to be ſold by

New-Caſtle, June 13, 1774 JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

N. B. £ 250 will be expected at, or in a few days after, the ſale, for the remainder of the conſideration-money time will be given, if deſired by the purchaſer. §

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of July next, at ſix o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE, called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ten miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing, on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 30 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Charles Read, he will ſhew the premiſes.

DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confeſſeth that he is the perſon who made an eſcape from the Sub-ſheriff of York county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and that was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway ſervants, and one Negroe ſlave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he ſays) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Cheſter river; he had in his cuſtody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a ſaddle and bridle.---*James Linſey*, who confeſſes himſelf to be a ſervant to Meſſieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himſelf *ISAAC*, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Welſh, of the county laſt above named. The maſters, or others intereſted in the priſoners above named, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe the ſaid priſoners will be ſold for their fees, and diſcharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Alſo in ſaid goal, *John Welſh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confeſs themſelves to be runaway ſervants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Just published, and to be sold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-street,
(Embellished with an elegant Copperplate Frontispiece, engraved by JAMES PAUPARD, *of this City)*

THE SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS, a PASTORAL DRAMA, by Miss MORE, of Bristol, in England.---And ARMINE and ELVIRA, a Legendary Tale, in two Parts, by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of London. The Sublimity and Excellence of these two Pieces of Poetry, cannot but recommend them to the particular Encouragement of the Public, but more particularly to that of the Fair Sex.---The first being wrote by a Lady of the most amiable Character, and the Persons of the Drama being all Females: It has already gone through sundry Editions, and has been performed at Bristol in private by some young Ladies of the best Character. The other has also gone through five Editions, and needs but to be read to charm every Person with its Elegance of Style---its Beauty of Description, and Delicacy of Sentiment.

WILLIAM TRICKETT,

STATIONER, from LONDON, opposite Black-horse-alley, in FRONT-STREET, near Market-street, and at his shop, back of the said house, in WATER-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

MAKES all kinds of accompt books, in the best manner, bound in leather and vellum, or with *Russia bands*, and ruled to *any pattern*, where merchants and others may be supplied with single books, or complete setts, at the shortest notice; he keeps a neat assortment of books, ready made, together with stationary wares of all kinds, and flatters himself, the goodness and cheapness of his work will recommend him to the future favours of those who please to employ him. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, in the last vessels from LONDON and BRISTOL, and to be SOLD by
WILLIAM CRAIG,
At his store, in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, superfine second and coarse broadcloths, red serges, serge ropes, rattinets, shaloons, durants and camblets, Irish linen and sheetings, Dutch dowlas, cotton checks, furniture checks, check handkerchiefs, stamped linen ditto, Lungee romal ditto, silk and cotton ditto, sewing silk, scarf twist, silk and worsted cord, silk and hair ditto, basket and death-head buttons, gilt and lacquered ditto, white metal ditto, knee garters, coloured Scotch and Nuns thread, white corded dimity, pins, laces, fans, bobbins, tapes and gartering, quality, coat and shoe binding, mens and womens worsted, thread, and cotton hose, mens and womens leather gloves and mitts, womens silk mitts, womens worsted ditto, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, girth-web, hair plushes, best cotton velvets, India and other calicoes, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, muslins and humhums, ⅞ and ½ yard Raffia diaper, clouting diaper, brown Russia sheeting, brown Silesias, and Pomerania linen, Russia drills and ravens duck, ozenbrigs, brown rolle, India persians, black sattin, paduasoy, sattin and figured ribbon, English pasteboards, writing paper, horn and ivory combs, pistol capt, Barlow, and childrens knives and forks, T. Crowley steel, 10d. and 12d. nails, shot, best London pewter, cinnamon, cloves and mace, half gallon and common quart bottles. ¶

CHRISTOPHER BAKER,
At his House, on the North Side of Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, three Doors above Mr. Christian Lehman, Notary Public, and directly opposite Rudolph Bonner's Inn,
HATH FOR SALE,

GOOD old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and Philadelphia Rum; Lisbon, Teneriffe and Mountain Wines; Melasses, Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars; Bohea Tea, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Pepper and Ginger; Indigo, Starch, Raisins, Powder and Shot, Lamp and Sweet Oil, &c. &c.

Extraordinary good WATCHES,
To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUPUY, Clock and Watch-Maker,
in Second-street, the fourth Door from the Friends Meeting-House, PHILADELPHIA.

*** He has on Hand a few Gold and Silver Hat-Bands, Buttons and Loops with Buckles to suit the same. ¶

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior.
Hath removed from Third-street, to the House lately occupied by Nicholas Brooks, in Market-street, the third Door above the London Coffee-house, where he has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

A NEAT and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the last Vessels from Europe; amongst which are a great Variety of MOREENS, which he is determined to sell on the very lowest Terms. ¶

FFITEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on the First of this instant June, on the great Road between Germantown and Philadelphia, A CHILD's SILVER WHISTLE AND BELLS, AND CORAL, with the Letters P. C. engraved on the Whistle, it had eight Bells, but B.
two being lost, there remains but six on it. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-street, shall have the above Reward, and the Thanks of the Owner. ¶

A YOUNG RED COW, with a few white Hairs in her Tail, and with short Horns, STRAYED from RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street, last Week. TEN SHILLINGS Reward and reasonable Charges will be paid for taking her up, and if purposely driven away and secreted (as is often done) TEN POUNDS will be paid to the Informer, on his convicting the Offender. *June* 18, 1774. ¶

POREE, Surgeon Dentist, from NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver and Gilder, opposite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-street, in all disorders incident to the teeth and gums: To render the complaints attending thereon as little grievous as possible, he makes artificial teeth from one to a whole sett, so as that they will appear as well, and be as easy and useful as natural ones, which he likewise fixes in an easy manner. He cleans teeth and draws stumps, so as not to give the least pain, and makes a preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums.

N. B. Said Operator has practised six years in the city of New-York, with great success, and hopes to give equal satisfaction here. ¶ *June* 9, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB THOMAS, living in Coventry township, Chester county, on the first day of this instant June, a sorrel MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder with something like TE joined in a piece. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ISAAC THOMAS. ¶

WHEREAS *JOSIAH CRAWFORD* sold a TRACT of LAND, lying in East-Nottingham Township, County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania, to the Subscriber, and obtained ten Bonds of him, and a certain GEORGE CALDWELL, for the same, the first payable in September, 1774, and so annually, in September, till the Year 1783, each Bond for Twenty Pounds. This is to forewarn all Persons, not to take any Assignment on said Bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said *Crawford* makes me a Deed of Conveyance from all the Heirs.
June 4, 1774. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brigantine Dolphin, JOHN RANDALL, Master, from LONDON,

A NUMBER of likely young MEN and WOMEN SERVANTS AND REDEMPTIONERS, whose Times are to be disposed of by Captain JOHN RANDALL, on board the Vessel, now lying off the Old Ferry-house Wharff, or by RICHARD NEAVE, junior, in Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets; among them are the following Tradesmen,---Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths, Silversmiths, Chasers and Piercers, Butchers, Brush-makers, Breeches-makers, Clerks, Carpenters and Joiners, Coopers, Distillers, Druggists, Felt makers, Gardiners, Gun-stock-makers, Grooms, Hemp and Flax-dressers, Hair-dressers, Sawyers, a Lapidary, Paper-stainers, Potters, Gentlemens Servants, Schoolmasters, Turners, Tallow-chandlers, Taylors, Watch and Clock-makers, Watch-case-makers, Weavers, Spinners, some Farmers, and a Number of Men and Lads, who have been used to Labour. *Philadelphia, June* 13, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing about 1000 Acres of Land, near 100 Acres of which are improved, situate near and adjoining Jacob Stroud's Mill-place, over the Blue Hills, in Lower-Smithfield Township, in Northampton County, about 5 Miles from Delaware River. Any Person inclining to purchase the Whole, or any Part thereof, may be more particularly informed, by applying to Matthew Clarkson, Esq; in Philadelphia, John Okely, Esq; at Bethlehem, or to the Subscriber, in Northampton County. ROBERT LEVERS.

N. B. If the Whole be disposed of together for Cash, they will be sold cheap. *June* 15, 1774. ¶

STOLEN, on Tuesday, the 8th of June, 1774, at night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Three-mile-run, near New-Brunswick, in the province of New-Jersey, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, paces chiefly, but can trot, and is a little cat-ham'd, docked rather long, her mane hangs on the near side, and is of a low carriage, she is about seven years old. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, or brings her home, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BENNET. ¶

STOLEN, on Monday, the 16th of May last, in the night time, from the subscriber, living in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, a grey HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, had the fistula, and his crest lost, and mane cut. Likewise, was taken at the same time one piece of cloth, 2¼ yards, one ditto 2¼ yards, and one ditto 4 yards, the two first filled with tow, and the last filled with flax.

N. B. The supposed thief is about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on a light coloured coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, buckskin breeches, figured thread stockings, a beaver hat, the coat has two pocket flaps to each side, and the under flap buttoned, the other covering it and does not seem to be his own, by reason it does not fit him; he is of a black complexion, black hair, and flat footed, can talk Dutch well, and goes by the name of PHILIP MITCHEL; it is thought he is a great villain, and neighbours had need to be careful to use all possible means to stop his proceedings. Whoever takes up the said thief and horse, shall receive *Three Pounds* reward, and for the horse alone *Three Dollars*, and all reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD LEE. ¶

Chester Goal, June 6, 1774.

WAS committed into my custody, on the 17th day of May last, a certain MARY KELLEY, about 5 feet high, born in Ireland, of a brownish complexion; had on, when committed, a striped linen gown, striped lincey petticoat, &c. Likewise was committed into my custody, a certain WILLIAM DILLON, on the 4th day of this instant, about 6 feet high, and says he was born in England, of a sandy complexion, about 30 years of age, old woollen cloaths, of a lightish colour, and an old wool hat, old shoes and stockings. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be discharged, paying their fees, in three weeks from the date hereof. JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

Londonderry township, Lancaster County, June 6, 1774.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOHN MEBAN, senior, formerly of said Township, deceased, whether by Bond, Bill or Book Account, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order that they may be discharged before the 6th of July next, that so a Distribution may be made of the Overplus, according to the last Will and Testament of the said John Meban, by
¶ JOHN LOGAN, acting Executor.

WAS FOUND, on the 26th day of May, 1774, on the great road leading from Elizabeth-town Point to Powles Hook, a neat POCKET-BOOK, with a considerable sum of money in it, and some papers of value to the owner. Whoever has lost the same, and will apply to the subscriber, living in the township of Springfield, Burlington county, and prove his property, may have it again.
¶ JOHN BLACK, junior.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Robeson township, Berks county, on the 29th of May last, a likely sorrel MARE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, having a switch tail, but neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ MOSES ROBESON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, a Negroe man, named JACK, is about 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, swanskin jacket, buckskin breeches, new shoes and stockings, and may change his clothes, as he took his other clothes with him; he is very handy, and understands driving a team well, and may probably endeavour to pass for a free Negroe; all masters of vessels are desired not to take him on board.
April 18, 1774. ¶ 6*w*. EDWARD HUGHES.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 24th of May last, from the plantation of Joseph Cowman, near West-River, in Maryland, a dark bay MARE, black mane and tail, 5 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, paces and trots well, a small star in her forehead, and a curl in the hair of her neck, both on the near and off side, pretty close to the mane, called by some a feather, branded on the fore part of the hoof of every foot, with the letters W. I. Whoever secures said mare, that the owner may have her again, or brings her to said Cowman's, or to the owner, Isaac Jackson, Clock-maker, in New-Garden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by said COWMAN, or ISAAC JACKSON. ¶ 5*W*.

BENJAMIN FLOWER, HAT-MAKER,

TAKES this Method to inform the PUBLIC, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed from Market-street into Second-street, six Doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite to Michael Hillegas, Esq; where he continues the Hat-making Business, and hopes those who have already obliged him with their Custom will still continue so to do, as he intends to make it his particular Study to merit their Favours: Country Store-keepers, Shallop-men, Waggoners, and others, that have Orders for Hats, may depend on having them at the most reasonable Rates, ¶ 5*t. Theif.*

RED PORT WINE, of the best Quality,
And a few PIPES of
EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,
To be SOLD reasonable, by
GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

Imported in the Richard Penn, Captain [illegible], from London, just arrived, and to be sold by
GIBSON AND ASTON,
At their Store in Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. ¶ 6*W*.

June 4, 1774.

TAKEN up in the River Delaware, about two Months ago, TWO RAFTS, of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to JOEL BALDWIN, living opposite Petrie's-Island. ¶

TO BE SOLD AT
JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,
In Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

BEST genuine MADEIRA WINES, Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, and BRANDY, of the best Qualities, } By the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter-Cask or Gallon.

Excellent BOTTLED CLARET, by the Dozen.

Genuine OLD PORT, TENERIFFE, LISBON, SHERRY, FYALL and MOUNTAIN } WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Dozen.

WEST-INDIA and COUNTRY RUM.

Muscovado Sugars of all Sorts, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,

Melasses, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper and Allspice.

Carolina new Rice, in Tierces, and Rosin in Barrels.

Green and Bohea Teas, by the Chest or smaller Quantity.

Best French and Carolina Indigo, by large or small Quantity.

Ground Red Wood, of the best Quality; Madder, Copperas, Allom, Brimstone, ground Ginger; ground White and Red Lead, in small Casks, and Prussian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a constant Supply of the above Articles, all of which he will be careful to have the best of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms. And his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually supplied by Letter, as if they were personally present. 6*W*.

This day is published, A NEW BOOK, printed and sold by R. AITKIN, Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-street, Philadelphia, on a new Type and fine Paper,

ESSAY on the CHARACTER, MANNERS and GENIUS of WOMEN, in different Ages.

Enlarged from the French of Mr. Thomas, by Mr. RUSSELL.
In two Volumes, duodecimo, bound in one.

CONTENTS of the TWO VOLUMES.

PART I. Of the women of antiquity. Introduction.
SECT. I. Of the great and virtuous actions of women in general. II. Of the Grecian women. III. Of the Roman women. IV. Of the effects of christianity on the manners of women.

PART II. Of the women of modern nations.
SECT. I. Of the inundation of the Barbarians, and the effects of chivalry, on the character and manners of women. II. Of the revival of letters, and the learning of women. III. Of the books written in honour of women, and of the superiority of the sexes. IV. The subject continued.

CONTENTS of the SECOND VOLUME.

SECT. V. Of the comparative merit of the two sexes. VI. Of the decline of serious gallantry, and of the progress of society in France. VII. Of the progress of society in Britain, and of the character, manners, and talents of the British women. VIII. The conclusion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus, has left us a treatise on the education of women. Since his time, other authors, more or less celebrated, have written on the same subject. The author here presents an historical picture, and an assemblage of facts and observations, which may serve as the elements of a didactic work. It will, perhaps, shew that women are susceptible of all the qualities which religion, society, or government would chuse to assign them. This essay may be considered as part of a history of the manners. Viewed in that light, it is, perhaps, the most complete performance hitherto published; and it is indisputably the most elegant, and most philosophical treatise, on the female mind and female character. 6*W*.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front; it is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a groundrent of only 40s. sterling, per annum, about 16 years of the lease are expired. On the front of the lot, on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling-house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two stories high, having two parlours, a passage and stair-case below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and above two good garrets, well finished; there is also adjoining to the said dwelling-house, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also, a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two stories and a cellar, near one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden, well inclosed. This lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot, from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed; the brick walls, some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches even to the ridge pole. The purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any. Good security, with interest, will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent. per ann. interest. As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.
6*W*. DANIEL CHAMIER.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,
At his STORE, the fourth door below the north-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HATH imported from London and Liverpool, a large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine and fine broadcloths; cassimers and wiltons; striped, changeable and plain luteestrings; duespes and paduasoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured sattins and persians; silk, cotton and thread hose and breeches pieces, and almost every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his most humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He also begs leave to assure them that he hath it now in his power to serve them better than [illegible] and he will make it his particular study to do it, both to [illegible] an absolu[te] necessity, be green, souchong and bohea TEAS for sale.

A NEGROE WOMAN, to be hired into the Country for a few Years; she is about 20 Years of Age, and has been used to Country Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Sheriff, on the 18th day of March last, a certain JAMES WILSON, a good likely young man, of about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair, his apparel uncertain, as he has plenty of change. Whoever takes up and secures the said Wilson in the goal of Chester county, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Chester, April 8 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff. 3*m*.

JAMES WARREN'S STORE

IS REMOVED to the House of RICHARD FOOTMAN, in Third-street, next Door but one to Messieurs JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, where there is for Sale, a large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, lately imported from London, consisting of the best superfine Broadcloths, fashionable Colours, with Rattinets to suit; middling Cloths; superfine Cassimers; Bath Coatings; ¾, ⅞, yd. wide, and yd. ⅛ Linen and Cotton Checks; Irish Linens; Lancashire Sheeting; Copper plate Furniture Cottons; printed Calicoes; Muslins; Damask Napkening; Russia Towelling; Ozenbrigs; Silk and Check Handkerchiefs; Lawns and Cambricks, &c. Also, a great Variety of fashionable SILKS. ¶ 6 *W*.

Mount-Holly, April 21, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, a servant man, named JOHN OLFORD, this country born, supposed to be about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, has black curled hair, and is marked with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey upper jacket, with the stripes cross-ways, an old white swanskin under ditto, a pair of velveret breeches, mended in the crotch with other stuff, blue yarn stockings, a beaver hat, about two thirds worn, old calf-skin shoes, with brass buckles, and a dowlas shirt, almost new. He has a mother living in Sussex, and it is supposed he is making that way. Whoever takes up the said *Olford*, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ AARON BRIAN.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1774.

To be LETT, on GROUNDRENT,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, a little below South-street, between Second and Third-streets continued and front on said streets, and a fifty foot street, that is laid out from Second-street to Passyunk road. Said lots are situated on as high, if not the highest, ground in the district, which will render them very healthy and pleasant. Any person desirous to treat for said lots, may know the terms, by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water-street, betwen Chestnut and Market-streets, where the plan of the whole may be seen, or of CHARLES PRYOR, in Union-street, between Second and Third-streets. ¶ 5*t. Thorf*.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO TRACTS of LAND, at the Mouth of Conegocheague, containing Five Hundred and Thirty-three Acres and Three-quarters, which I purchased at the Sale of the Manor, whereon Mr. MINOR keeps Public House, and where my Brother GEORGE lived; whereon is a House two Stories high, with Brick Chimnies, three Fire Rooms below, and three above, with Cellars, Barns, Out-houses, &c. a good Meadow, and plenty of Timber to support it for many many Years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania Man, who ever went to the Southward to look out for Land for his Children, that there is no Occasion to say one Word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have Possession of it next Fall, Time enough to put a Crop of Winter Grain in the Ground. DAVID ROSS. ¶ 6*W*.

To be LETT for the Term of five or six Years,

A GOOD store house, with an accomping-room under the same roof; also a large grainery, with a shed adjoining, for salt and other matters, at King's-town, in Talbot county, Maryland; There are besides the said houses, an acre of good upland, and a large firm marsh, which yields a great quantity of hay, under a good fence; likewise a wharff, at which topsail vessels frequently lay and load. This place has always been esteemed an exceeding good situation for the sale of goods, and the purchase of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, pork, flaxseed and lumber. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Queen-Ann's county, CHARLES NABB. ¶ 5W.

To be SOLD or LETT; on very easy Terms,

SEVERAL TRACTS of excellent arable and meadow LANDS, in Northumberland, a few Miles distant from Sunbury, the County Town. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER SOUR, Printer, in Germantown, or of the PRINTERS hereof. 8W.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Charlestown, Chester county, containing 210 *acres, whereon there is a good dwelling-house, with three fire-places, and two good cellars, a well of water near the door, a good barn and stables, a stone spring-house and other convenient out-houses, about* 20 *acres of meadow, most part of which is watered, a good bearing orchard, whereof have been made between* 10 *and* 15 *hogsheads of cyder annually; thereon is another orchard, of above an hundred apple-trees, of good grafted fruit, about four years planted, and soon will be in full bearing; the land is good and fertile, about one half cleared and the remainder well timbered; there is very good range or outlet for cattle, swine, &c. it is well situated for a house of public entertainment, or a store, which latter has been kept for several years.*

Also one other plantation, adjoining the above, containing 100 *or* 170 *acres, as may best suit the purchaser; it hath on it a square log house, with a gable end stone chimney, a sawed log and framed barn, a good stone spring-house, over a never-failing spring, and other out-houses, about* 7 *acres of watered meadow, and several acres more may be made, a good young bearing orchard, containing about* 100 *apple-trees, most of which are bearing trees, and several other fruit trees; there is a fine stream of water running through this place, about one half the land is cleared, and the remainder well timbered; the whole is good and fertile; the titles are good and indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above plantations, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the first-mentioned place.*

‖ 10 6. 5w. *THOMAS ROBERTS.*

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD in the Northern Liberties, situate on Peyg's Run, between the tan-yards of Samuel Noble and George Schlosser, lately occupied by William Bettle, deceased; there are on the premises a bark-house, large enough to hold 200 cords of bark, or thereabouts, with every other building necessary and convenient for a compleat tan-yard, which are all in good order; there is in the bark-house a quantity of Spanish and black oak bark, which a tenant or purchaser may have at a reasonable price. The terms of payment will be made easy to any person inclining to purchase the above premises.

Also to be lett, about nine acres of land, 3 miles from this city, with a good brick tenement thereon, and a well of good water at the door, and an orchard, garden, &c. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who once more desire all persons, indebted to the estate of said William Bettle, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against it, to bring in their accounts, to SARAH BETTLE, Executrix, SAMUEL BETTLE, JOSEPH HOWELL, Executors. *Feb.* 22. 8*W*.

Fourth-Month 18, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in London-grove township, Chester county, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be 4 old. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take her away, HENRY HARLAN. ¶

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVENTY acres of land, in West-Nottingham, Chester county, adjoining lands of Joseph, Jacob and William Reynolds.

A lot, in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the east side of Front-street, 53 feet 4 inches in front, and extending about 330 feet to Shacamaxon creek, within a few feet of its entrance into Delaware, on which is a good dwelling-house, and other improvements.

A three story brick house, on the south side of High-street, near the Coffee-house, with a new two story brick kitchen; the lot is 15 feet 4 inches front, 72 feet deep; rents at 50*l*. per annum; is clear of groundrent.

To be LETT on GROUNDRENT,

Sixty feet of ground, on the east side of Front-street, extending 130 feet eastward to Penn-street. Also a lot, at the north-east corner of Front and South-streets, being 40 feet front on South-street, and 53 feet 2 inches on Front-street.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-house, on Thursday, the 9th day of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, unless sold before by private sale,

A lot of ground, on the west side of Front-street, the next but one above the Bank Meeting-house, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 160 feet, on which are two tenements.

A brick house, three stories high, a few doors below Spruce-street, on the west side of Front-street; the lot is 16 feet front, and about 40 feet deep; the house has been lately put in good repair, and now rents at 40*l*. per annum.

Should any person incline to purchase either of those lots and houses, before the day appointed for the sale, they are desired to apply to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

A good farm, in a high, dry, healthy situation, with a neat dwelling-house and offices, a good orchard and garden, with a sufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, is wanted on a lease for three or five years, and liberty to purchase at the expiration of that term.---If near a river, or on the road between Philadelphia and New-York, the more agreeable.

To be LENT on INTEREST,

Sundry Sums of MONEY, on good real security, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN TOWN, *Tin and Coppersmith*,

RETURNS his thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favour him with their custom, and humbly hopes for a continuance of the same, as no care nor pains shall be wanting to give satisfaction; he takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the public, that he has removed his Tin and Coppersmith shop, from one door below Laetitia-court, to the north-west corner of Market and Front-streets, where he continues to make and sell, whole sale and retail, all sorts of tin and copper wares, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit. He likewise tins and mends old brass or copper, in the neatest and best manner, and gives the market price for old pewter, brass, or copper.---All orders from merchants, captains of vessels, or country store-keepers, shall be gratefully received, and carefully attended to

Was lost, the 17th of May, between Chester and the Lower Ferry, a folding Pocket-Book (made of beaver-skin) containing about Three Pounds. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to *Benjamin Town*, as above, shall receive Ten Shillings reward. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Reading-town, in the county of Berks, and province of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 11th instant, two indented Irish servants, one the property of Thomas Atkinson, named JOHN MURPHEY, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a dark complexion and down look, strait short black hair, black eyes, and hath much of the brogue in his speech: Had on a brown coat, with yellow metal buttons, blue Germantown milled stockings, striped ticken trowsers, new shoes, with half worn plated buckles, and an old felt hat, much stained by mortar; he can read and write English well. The other belonging to Hugh Donally, named WILLIAM BRANNEN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, down look, sandy hair, and much freckled in his face, can neither read nor write, and hath much of the Irish brogue. Had on, when he went away, a white homespun fustian coat and jacket, a homespun shirt and trowsers, old leather breeches, new shoes, with plain Pinchbeck buckles, an old beaver hat, stained as above, and an old red handkerchief. They are both very fond of strong liquor, and it is thought will forge a pass; said Brannen calls himself Patrick Delany. They were seen near Bethlehem, on their way to New-York. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, in any goal, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive a reward of Two Pounds for each, and reasonable charges paid by THOMAS ATKINSON, and HUGH DONALLY. *Reading, May* 16, 1774. ¶

Mount-Pleasant, May 16, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Mount-Pleasant township, York county, an Irish servant man, named SAMUEL WATSON, about 22 or 23 years of age, of a fair complexion, straight fair hair, has a mole at the corner of his left eye, speaks good English, a well set fellow, clemsey in his walk, a large scar on his right leg, which appears through his stocking, has a large nose, which stands awry; had on and took with him, a new fur hat, nankeen coat and jacket, lined with white linen, a pair of buckskin breeches, almost new, made draw-seam fashion, a pair of blue and white worsted stockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, new calf-skin pumps, with carved silver buckles, strong coarse shoes, a fine mixt purple coloured surtout coat, bound with dark ferret; he was brought out of York goal, last court. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN THOMPSON. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of May last, an Irish servant man, named *Thomas Atkison*, about 25 years of age, has short fair hair, fair faced, a little pock-marked, slender made, round shouldered, and seems to walk crippled; had on an old coating coat, an old cloth jacket, coarse tow shirt and tow trowsers, old shoes, with odd buckles, and a good wool hat; he can read and write a little, and speaks like a Virginian. The above reward, and reasonable charges, to be paid by JAMES SCOTT, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county.

N. B. He is suspected to have broke a house, and taken Five Pounds, one Half Johannes, two Twenty Shilling Bills, and three hemp shirts. †

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, about the beginning of May, 1774, a large year old MARE COLT, of a darkish or dirty roan, or iron grey colour, and one or both hind feet white, and a star in her forehead. Whoever will give information, so as the owner may get her again, or bring her home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by § SAMUEL PHIPS.

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

PAINTER, GILDER, and GLAZIER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken a Shop in Water-street, four Doors above Market-street, where he carries on his Trade in all its various Branches, in the neatest Manner. Those who choose to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, on the shortest Notice. Orders may be left at AARON HEWES's, the Bank Side, of Front-street, four Doors above Market-street. ¶ 6*W*.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to JEREMIAH WARDER, or to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, whose debts are become due on bond, note, or book debts, are requested to come and settle their accounts, before the first day of August next, or they may expect to find them in an attorney's hands.

Fifth Mo. 24 1774.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 166 acres, lying in a healthy part of the country, and pleasantly situated, with a log dwelling-house, barn, stable, cow-house and other out-houses, and several lasting springs of good water, a bearing orchard, 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; said tract joins Thomas West, Samuel Blaker, and William Corbut's lands, lying in Warwick township, Bucks county; and joins on the old York road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia. Any one purchasing in season, may have the tail now, and possession the first of Ninth-Month, and also know the terms, by enquiring of WILLIAM HESTON, now on the premises. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away the 20th of May, from the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, an English servant lad, named *William Bolton*, between 15 and 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a fair complexion, and fair hair; had on a felt hat, with a hole in the crown, a lincey upper jacket, of a light colour, and a flannel one under it, wore and tore on the breast, tow shirt and tow trowsers, new shoes, with carved brass buckles; he came from London. Whoever takes up the said servant lad, and secures him, so that this master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID CALDWELL.

*** *All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.* †

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away on the first of May last, from the subscriber, living in Mount-joy township, Lancaster county, a native Irish servant lad, named *John Conlon*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, light coloured hair, which he wears curled, fresh coloured, very near sighted, and a very down look; had on, and took with him, a small wool hat, a blue stuff coat, with lining of the same colour, a short green jacket, two tow shirts, a pair of superfine mixed broadcloth breeches, blue yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, tied with thongs; it is probable he may have more clothes with him; and perhaps he may change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS BOAL. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE GIRL, about 17 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Measles, can do all Sorts of House-work, and would suit the Country, to which she has no Objection. Her Character will be honestly told. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there have been two stray two year old creatures at the subscriber's place, for near a twelvemonth past, one a steer, with a slit in the right ear, and a halfpenny out of the left, a swallow tail, is of reddish colour, with a white head; the other a dark brindled heifer, with a small star. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. CONRAD SHIFFER, living near Freidenthal-mill, Northampton County. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that a stray HEIFER came to my plantation last summer, and is still there; she is of a white colour, with little red spots intermixed, is near two years old, has no ear-mark. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay reasonable charges, and take her away, from me BENJAMIN WARD, living in Plainfield township, about 2¼ miles from Friedensthal mill. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county, the 26th day of May last, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, his back much hurt with the saddle, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† EZEKIEL RAMBO.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the first of May, 1774, from the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge, a young black MARE, four years old, near 15 hands high, hollow faced, with a small star, a hanging mane to the right side, short tail, low in flesh, the hair rubbed off her shoulder in two places with the saddle, the under part of the hair of her foretop cut short, trimmed under the bridle, old shoes on her fore feet, natural pacer, but trots mostly when out of hand. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, paid by ¶ JOHN READ.

STOLEN, or taken out of the pasture of Edward Lane, living at Perkiomen Creek, near the Trap, a GELDING, about 14½ hands high, of a dirty black colour, a natural pacer, can trot a little, shod before, branded on the near buttock E. L. used more to work than to ride of late. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, if got above ten miles from home, paid by *May* 25. 1774. EDWARD LANE. §

STRAYED or STOLEN, last Monday was a week, from the City Tavern, a large thick headed Spanish Pointer DOG, with dark liver-coloured ears, two large spots of the same colour on his back, and one at the setting on his tail; he was broke by the ear, and has been very tender of it ever since, and always carries his head lower on that side. Whoever brings the said DOG to the above place, shall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward, and all reasonable charges, and if stolen, *Three Pounds*, for apprehending the thief. *May* 30. 1774. §

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber's pasture, in the Borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the second day of May, 1774, a sorrel MARE, with a whitish mane and tail, and a small star on her forehead, between 12 and 14 years old, branded on the near buttock with a W. or M. shod before, about 14 hands high, or between 13 and 14, and a little hollow backed. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, with reasonable charges; and if she should be stolen, and the thief apprehended, so that he may be brought to justice, FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN STONE. §

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH doth not chuse to live with me, and has left me, without my giving her any offence; I therefore desire and forewarn the public, not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debts by her contracted from the date hereof; but if she will return and live with me as she ought to do, I will chearfully receive her, and do all in my power to make her happy. Witness my hand, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, 1774.

¶ GOTLIEB ZEYHER.

To be sold by CHRISTIAN DERICK,

A GOOD brick messuage or tenement, three stories high, with a good two story kitchen, situate on the west side of Front-street continued; the lot is 103 feet deep, by 20 feet front; subject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings sterling; there is a pump of good water near the house door; a lot adjoining, on the south side of the above lot, 20 feet front, by 88 feet deep, with a good stable thereon; groundrent Five Pounds sterling, per annum; it is now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. John Duffy, Tavern-keeper; it has been a noted Tavern for many years. For terms of sale, enquire of ANDREW ERWIN, Distiller, near the premises, or of the above named CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Passyunk township. ¶

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2375.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

An AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT *of Friday's* DEBATE *in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſecond Reading of the Bill for regulating the civil government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

MR. *Fuller* ſaid he did not riſe to make any debate, for he was not enabled as yet to form any opinion, whether the bill before the Houſe was a proper bill, or not; as copies of the charters which had been ordered before the Houſe were not yet laid, he would venture to ſay that no man knew the conſtitution of that government; it was therefore impoſſible for him to ſay in what manner he would correct or amend it.

Sir George Saville ſaid, he had not troubled the Houſe before on the occaſion, but he could not help obſerving that the meaſure, now before the Houſe, was a very doubtful and dangerous one; doubtful as to the propriety of regulation, and dangerous as to its conſequence; that charters by government were ſacred things, and are only to be taken away by a due courſe of law, either as a puniſhment for an offence, or for a breach of the contract, and that can only be by evidence of the facts; nor could he conceive that, in either of thoſe caſes, there could be any ſuch thing as proceeding, without a fair hearing of *both* parties. This meaſure before us ſeems to be a moſt extraordinary exertion of legiſlative power. Let us ſuppoſe a leaſe granted to a man, wherein was a covenant, the breach of which would ſubject him to a forfeiture of his leaſe—would not a court of juſtice require evidence of the fact? Why, then, will you proceed different from the line which is always obſerved in courts of juſtice? You are now going to alter the charter, becauſe it is convenient. In what manner does the Houſe mean to take away this charter, when in fact they refuſe to hear the parties, or to go thro' a legal courſe of evidence of the facts. Chartered rights have at all times, when attempted to be altered or taken away, occaſioned much bloodſhed and ſtrife; and whatever perſons in this Houſe have advanced, that they do not proceed upon this buſineſs but with trembling hands, I do alſo aſſure them that I have ſhewn my fears upon this occaſion, for I have run away from every queſtion, except one, to which I gave my negative. I do not like to be preſent at a buſineſs, which I think inconſiſtent with the dignity and juſtice of this Houſe; I tremble when I am, for fear of the conſequences; and I think it a little extraordinary, that *Mr. Bollan* ſhould be admitted to be heard as an American Agent in the *Houſe of Lords*, when in the *Houſe of Commons* he was refuſed. I believe it is true that the facts ſet forth in his petition to this Houſe, were different from thoſe which he preſented to the Houſe of Lords; in one declaring himſelf an inhabitant of Boſton, and in the other omitting it. I cannot conceive it poſſible to proceed on this bill, upon the ſmall ground of evidence which you have had.

Mr. W. Ellis. I muſt riſe, Sir, with great confidence, when I differ from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, whoſe abilities are ſo eminently great; but I think, Sir, that chartered rights are by no means thoſe ſacred things, which never can be altered; they are veſted in the Crown, as a prerogative, for the good of the people at large; if the ſupreme legiſlature find that thoſe charters, ſo granted, are both unfit and inconvenient for the public utility, they have a right to make them fit and convenient. Wherever private property is concerned, the legiſlature will not take it away without making a full recompence; but wherever the regulation of public matter is the object, they have a right to correct, controul, or take it away, as may beſt ſuit the public welfare. The Crown may ſometimes grant improper powers with regard to governments that are to be eſtabliſhed; will it not be highly proper and neceſſary that the legiſlature, ſeeing in what manner the Crown has been ill-adviſed, ſhould take it into their conſideration, and alter it as far as neceſſary. It is the legiſlature's duty to correct the errors that have been eſtabliſhed in the infancy of that conſtitution, and regulate them for the public welfare. Is a charter, not conſiſtent with the public good, to be continued? The honourable gentleman ſays, much bloodſhed has been occaſioned by taking away or altering of chartered rights: I grant it; but it has always been where encroachments have been made by improper parties, and the attack has been carried on by improper powers. He alſo ſays, this form of government in America ought not to be altered, without hearing the parties;—the papers on your table, ſurely, are ſufficient evidence of what they have to ſay in their defence:—Look only into the letter, dated the 19th of November, 1773, wherein the Governor applied to the Council for advice, and they neglected giving it to him; and alſo wherein a petition was preſented to the Council by certain perſons, who applied for protection to their property during theſe diſturbances; the Council, without giving any anſwer, adjourned for ten days, and the Governor was not able to do any thing himſelf, without their opinion. Look again, Sir, into the reſolution which the Council came to, when they met again, ſtating the total inſufficiency of their power. This ſurely, Sir, is an evidence, competent to ground this bill upon. We have now got no farther than juſt to alter theſe two parts, as ſtated by themſelves. Surely, Sir, that form of government, which will not protect your property, ought to be altered in ſuch a manner as it may be able to do it.

Gen. Conway. What I intend to ſay will not delay the Houſe long. I am very ſure what I intend to ſay will little deſerve the attention of the Houſe, but the ſubject is of that importance, that it requires it. The conſequence of this bill will be very important and dangerous. Parliament cannot break into a right, without hearing the parties. The queſtion then is ſimply this, Have they been heard? What, becauſe the papers ſay a murder had been committed, does it follow they have proved it? *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim I have long adhered to; but it is ſomething ſo inconſiſtent with parliamentary proceedings not to do it, that I am aſtoniſhed at it. The Council are blamed, becauſe they did not give that advice to the Governor which he wanted. I think, Sir, the Governor might have acted alone, without their aſſiſtance. Gentlemen will conſider, that this is not only the charter of Boſton, or of any particular part, but the charter of ALL America. Are the Americans not to be heard?—Don't chooſe to conſent and agree about appointing an Agent: I think there is no harm, upon this occaſion, in ſtretching a point; and I would rather have Mr Bollan as an Agent of America (tho' he is a little irregular in his appointment) ſooner than leave it to be ſaid, that this bill paſſed without it. The Houſe being vociferous, he ſaid, I am afraid I tire the Houſe with my weak voice; if that is the caſe, I will not proceed; but I do think, and it is my ſincere opinion, that *we* are the *aggreſſors* and *innovators*, and *not* the *Colonies*. We have *irritated* and *forced* laws upon them for theſe ſix or ſeven years laſt paſt. We have enacted ſuch a *variety* of laws, with theſe new taxes, together with a refuſal to repeal the *trifling* duty on tea; all theſe things have ſerved no other purpoſe but to *diſtreſs* and *perplex*. I think the Americans have done *no more* than *every* ſubject *would* do in an *arbitrary* ſtate, where laws are impoſed againſt their will. In my conſcience, I think *taxation* and *legiſlation* are in this caſe *inconſiſtent*. Have you not a legiſlative right over Ireland? And yet no one will *dare* to ſay, we have a right to tax. Theſe acts, reſpecting America, will *involve* this country and its Miniſters in *misfortunes*, and I wiſh I may not add, in *ruin*.

Lord North. I do not conſider this matter of *regulation* to be taking away their charters in ſuch manner as is repreſented; it is a *regulation* of *government* to *aſſiſt* the *Crown*; it appears to me not to be a matter of political expediency, but of *neceſſity*. If it does not ſtand upon that ground, it ſtands on nothing. The account which has juſt now been read to you is an authentic paper, tranſmitted to government here, ſhewing that the Council refuſed in every caſe their aſſiſtance and advice; and will this country ſit ſtill when they ſee the colony proceeding againſt your own ſubjects, *tarring* and *feathering* your ſervants, denying your laws and authority, refuſing every direction and advice which you ſend? Are we, Sir, ſeeing all this, to be ſilent, and give the Governor no ſupport? Gentlemen ſay, let the colony come to your bar, and he heard in their defence, though it is not likely that they will come, when they deny your authority in every inſtance; can we remain in this ſituation long? We muſt effectually take ſome meaſures to correct and amend the defects of that government. I have heard ſo many different opinions in regard to our conduct in America, I hardly know how to anſwer them. The honourable gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, formerly blamed the tame and inſipid conduct of government; now he condemns this meaſure as harſh and ſevere. The Americans have tarred and feathered your ſubjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your ſhips, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet ſo clement and ſo long-forbearing has our conduct been, that it is incumbent upon us now to take a different courſe. *Whatever may be the conſequence, we muſt riſque ſomething, if we do not,* ALL IS OVER. The meaſure now propoſed, is nothing more than taking the election of Counſellors out of the hands of thoſe people, who are continually acting in defiance and reſiſtance of your laws. It has alſo been ſaid by gentlemen—ſend for the Americans to your bar—give them redreſs a twelvemonth hence. Surely, Sir, this cannot be the language that is to give effectual relief to America; it is not, I ſay again, political *convenience*, it is political *neceſſity*, that urges this meaſure; if this is not the proper method, ſhew me any other which is preferable, and I will poſtpone it.

Sir George Younge. It remains to me, Sir, that it is unanſwered and unanſwerable, what has been advanced by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke ſecond, that the parties ſhould be heard, though even at a twelvemonth hence. Nothing, Sir, but *fatal* neceſſity can countenance this meaſure. No body of men ought to be proceeded againſt without being heard, muſt leſs ought the regulation of a whole government to take place, without the parties attending in their defence againſt ſuch alterations.

Governor Johnſton. I ſee, Sir, a great diſpoſition in this Houſe to proceed in this buſineſs without knowing any thing of the conſtitution of America; ſeveral inconveniences will ariſe if the Sheriff is to be appointed by the Governor; the jury will, of courſe, be biaſſed by ſome influence or other; ſpecial juries will be moſt liable to this. [Here the Governor gave an account of the different riots which had happened in England, and compared them with what he called the falſe accounts of thoſe from America.] I impute, ſays he, all the misfortunes which have happened in America, to the taking away the power of the Governor. No man, of common ſenſe, can apprehend that the Governor would ever have gone two or three days into the country, during theſe diſturbances, if he had had the command of the military power. The natural ſpirit of man would be fired, in ſuch a manner, as to actuate himſelf to ſhew reſiſtance; but in this Governor no power was lodged. I diſapprove much of the meaſure which is before us, and I cannot think but its conſequences will be prejudicial.

Mr. C. Jenkinſon. I riſe, Sir, only to obſerve, that if the colony has not that power within itſelf to maintain its own peace and order, the legiſlature ſhould and ought to have. Let me aſk, Sir, whether the colony took any ſtep, in any ſhape, to quell the riots and diſturbance? No, they took none. Let me aſk again, whether all the checks and controul that are neceſſary, are not put into the commiſſion of the government? Much has been ſaid about hearing the parties, and taking away their chartered rights; I am of opinion, that where the right is a high political regulation, you are not in that inſtance bound to hear them; but the hearing of parties is neceſſary, where private property is concerned. It is not only in the late proceedings, but in all former, that they have denied your authority over them; they have refuſed protection to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and in every inſtance diſobeyed the laws of this country; either let this country forſake its trade with America, or let us give that due protection to it which ſafety requires.

Mr. Harris. I cannot ſee, Sir, any reaſon for ſo wide a ſeparation between America and England, as other gentlemen are apt to think there ought to be; that country, Sir, was hatched from this; and I hope we ſhall always keep it under the ſhadow of our wings. It has been ſaid, no repreſentation, no taxation. This was the ſyſtem formerly adopted, but I do not find it authoriſed in any book of juriſprudence, nor do I deem it to be a doctrine either reaſonable or conſtitutional. I inſiſt upon it they are bound to obey both the Crown and Parliament. The laſt twelve years of our proceedings have been a ſcene of lenity and inactivity. Let us proceed and mend our method, or elſe I ſhall believe, as an honourable gentleman has obſerved, that we are the aggreſſors.

Sir Edward Aſtley. If we have had a twelve year's *lenity* and *inactivity*, I hope we ſhall not now proceed to have a twelve year's *cruelty* and *oppreſſion*. By the reſolution and firmneſs which I perceive in the Houſe, it ſeems to indicate a perſeverance in the meaſure now propoſed, which I deem to be a *harſh one*, and *unworthy* of a Britiſh legiſlature.

Mr. Ward. [The Houſe was very noiſy during the few words which he ſaid.]—He found fault with the charter being left too much as to the execution of its powers in the people, and he could not think the legiſlature was doing any thing which it had not a right to do, as he had looked upon all charters to be granted with a particular clauſe in it, expreſſing that it ſhould not be taken away but by the Parliament.

Governor Pownal. I beg leave to ſet ſome gentlemen right, who have erred with regard to the charters of America. The appointment of ſeveral of the officers is in the Governor. The charter of Boſton directs that the Governor ſhall aſk the Council for advice, but it does not ſay he ſhall not act without it, if they refuſe to give it. It is ſaid it is criminal to do any thing without advice of the Council; I differ greatly, Sir, from that doctrine; for I myſelf have acted without it in putting an end to diſturbances, in preſerving the peace and good order of the place; if I had been Governor during the late diſturbances, I would have given an order for the military power to attend, and then let me have ſeen what officer dare diſobey. I think the Council are much to blame for not co-operating and aſſiſting the Governor, but I think the Governor might have acted without the Council. The Council are inexcuſable, though not criminal, as they are not obliged to give it. I, Sir, for my part, ſhall give my laſt opinion. I have always been in one way of thinking with regard to America, which I have both given here and wrote to America. They have all along tended to one point; but it is now no longer matter of opinion. Things are now come to *action*; and I muſt be free to tell the Houſe, that the Americans WILL RESIST theſe meaſures. They are PREPARED to do it. I do not mean by arms, but by the converſation of public town-meetings; they now ſend their letters by couriers, inſtead of the poſt, from one town to another; and I can ſay, your POST-OFFICE will very ſoon be deprived of its revenue. With regard to the officers who command the militia of that country, they WILL HAVE them of their OWN appointment, and NOT from government. *But I will never more give an opinion concerning America in this Houſe; thoſe I have given have been diſregarded.*

Mr. R. Rigby. Upon my word, Sir, what was juſt now ſaid is very worthy the conſideration of this Houſe; and if what the honourable gentleman ſays, is true, and I believe he is well informed, it appears, *that America is preparing to arms; and that the deliberations of their town meetings tend chiefly to oppoſe the meaſures of this country by force.* He has told you, Sir, that the Americans will appoint other officers than thoſe ſent by government to command their troops. He has told you that a Poſt-office is eſtabliſhed on their account from town to town, in order to carry their traiterous correſpondence from one to another. He has told you, the Poſt-office revenue will ſoon be annihilated. If theſe things are true, Sir, I find we have been the aggreſſors, by continually doing acts of lenity for theſe twelve years laſt paſt. I think, Sir, *and I ſpeak out boldly when I ſay it,* that this country *has a right to tax America*; but, Sir, it is matter of aſtoniſhment to me, how an honourable gentleman (Mr. Conway) can be the author or bringer in of a declaratory law over all America, and yet ſaying at one and the ſame time, that we have no right to tax America! If I was to begin to ſay that America ſhould not be taxed, and that theſe meaſures were not proper, I would firſt deſire my own declaratory law to be repealed; but being of opinion that the Americans are the ſubjects of this country, I will declare freely, that I think this country has a right to tax America; but I do not ſay I would put any new tax on at this particular criſis; but when things are returned to a peaceable ſtate, I would then begin to exerciſe it. And I am free to declare my opinion, that I think we have a right to tax Ireland, if there was a neceſſity ſo to do, in order to help the mother country. If Ireland was to rebel and reſiſt our laws, I would tax it. The mother country has an undoubted right and controul over the whole of its colonies. Again, Sir, a great deal has been ſaid concerning requiſition. Pray, in what manner is it to be obtained? Is the King to demand it, or are we, the legiſlative power of this country, to ſend a very *civil polite gentleman* over to treat with their Aſſemblies? How and in what manner is he to addreſs that Aſſembly? Is he to tell the Speaker of it that we have been extremely ill uſed by our neighbours, the French; that they have attacked us in ſeveral quarters; that the finances of this country are in a bad ſtate; and therefore we deſire you will be *kind* enough to aſſiſt us, and give us ſome money? Is this to be the language of this country to that; and are we thus to go cap in hand? I am of opinion, that if the Adminiſtration of this country had not been changed ſoon after the paſſing of the Stamp Act, that tax would have been collected with as much eaſe as the land tax is in Great-Britain. I have acted, with regard to America, one conſiſtent part, and ſhall continue in it till I hear better reaſon to convince me to the contrary.

Gov. Pownal (to explain) I apprehend I have been totally miſunderſtood. I did not aſſert the Americans were *now* in rebellion, but that they are *going* to rebel; when that comes to paſs, the queſtion will be, who was the occaſion of it? Something has been ſaid relative to requiſition; I think I gave ſeveral inſtances, wherein the ſame had been complied with in time of war.

Mr. C. Fox. I am glad to hear from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that *now* is not the time to tax America; that the only time for that is, when all theſe diſturbances are quelled, and they are returned to their duty; ſo, I find, taxes are to be the reward of obedience, and the Americans, who are conſidered to have been in open rebellion, are to be rewarded by acquieſcing to their meaſures. When will be the time when America ought to have heavy taxes laid upon it? The honourable gentleman (Mr. Rigby) tells you, that that time is when the Americans are returned to peace and quietneſs. The honourable gentleman tells us alſo, that we have a right to tax Ireland; however I may agree with him in regard to the principle, it would not be policy to exerciſe it; I believe we have no more right to tax the one than the other. I believe America is wrong in reſiſting againſt this country, with regard to its legiſlative authority. It was an old opinion, and I believe a very true one, that there was a diſpenſing power in the Crown; but whenever that diſpenſing power was pretended to be exerciſed, it was always rejected and oppoſed to the utmoſt, becauſe it operated to me, as a ſubject, as a detriment to my property and liberty. But, Sir, there has been a conſtant conduct practiſed in this country, conſiſting of violence and weakneſs; I wiſh thoſe meaſures may not continue; nor can I think that the Stamp-act would have been ſubmitted to without reſiſtance, if the Adminiſtration had not been changed. The preſent bill before you is not *tanti* to what you want; it irritates the minds of the people, but does not correct the deficiences of that government.

Sir Gilbert Elliot aroſe to anſwer Mr. C. Fox, which he did in a very maſterly manner, by ſtating, that there was not the leaſt degree of abſurdity in taxing your own ſubjects, over whom you have declared you had an abſolute right; though that tax ſhould, through neceſſity, be

enacted at a time when peace and quietneſs were the reigning ſyſtem of the times; you declare you have that right, where is the abſurdity in the exerciſe of it.

Sir Richard Sutton read a copy of a letter relative to the government of America, *from the Governor of America* to the Board of Trade, ſhewing that at the moſt quiet times, the diſpoſition to oppoſe the laws of this country were ſtrongly ingrafted in them, and that all their actions conveyed a ſpirit and wiſh for independance. If you aſk an American who is his maſter, he will tell you he has none, nor any Governor but Jeſus Chriſt. I do believe it, and it is my firm opinion, that the oppoſition to the meaſures of the legiſlature of this country, is a determined prepoſſeſſion of the idea of total independance.

After which the Bill was committed for Friday next without a diviſion.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following EXTRACT *from Dr.* RUSH's *Oration, delivered on the 14th day of February, 1774, before the American Philoſophical Society, "On the natural hiſtory of medicine among the Indians, and a comparative view of their diſeaſes and remedies, with thoſe of civilized nations," we hope will not be improper at this preſent juncture.*

THE danger of many diſeaſes is not proportioned to their violence, but to their duration. America has advanced but a few paces in luxury and effeminacy. There is yet ſtrength enough in her vitals, to give life to thoſe parts which are decayed. She may recal her ſteps.—For this purpoſe,

1. Let our children be educated in a manner more agreeable to nature.

2. Let the common people (who conſtitute the wealth and ſtrength of our country) be preſerved from the effects of intemperance. The increaſe of the price of ſpirituous liquors for this purpoſe, is a remedy as unequal to the deſign, as it is deſtructive to liberty and commerce. Sir William Temple tells us, that in Spain no man can be admitted as an evidence in court, who has once been convicted of drunkenneſs. I do not call for ſo ſevere a law in this country. Let us firſt try the force of ſevere manners. Lycurgus governed more by theſe, than by his laws. "Bonæ mores non bonæ leges," according to Tacitus, were the bulwarks of virtue among the ancient Germans.

3. I deſpair of being able to call the votaries of Bacchus from their bottle, and ſhall therefore leave them to be rouſed by the more eloquent twinges of the gout.

4. I paſs over likewiſe the ravages which TEA is making upon the health and populouſneſs of our country. Had I double portion of all that eloquence, which has been employed in deſcribing the political evils which lately accompanied this Eaſt-India herb, it would be too little to ſet forth the numerous and complicated diſeaſes, which it has introduced among us. To encounter this hydra requires an arm, accuſtomed, like that of Hercules, to vanquiſh monſters.

The population of a country is not to be accompliſhed by rewards and puniſhments. And it is happy for America, that the univerſal prevalence of the proteſtant religion—the checks lately given to Negroe ſlavery—the general unwillingneſs among us to acknowledge the uſurpations of primogeniture—the addition of Canada to the Britiſh empire—the univerſal practice of inoculation for the ſmall-pox—and the abſence of the plague, render the interpoſition of government for that purpoſe unneceſſary.

Theſe advantages can only be ſecured to our country by AGRICULTURE. This is the true baſis of national health, riches and p pulouſneſs. Nations, like individuals, never riſe h her than when they are ignorant whither they are te ing. It is impoſſible to tell from hiſtory, what will t he effects of agriculture—induſtry —temperance and mmerce, urged on by the competition of colonies, ited in the ſame general purſuits, in a country, whic for extent—variety of ſoil—climate —and number of igable rivers, has never been equalled in any quarter the globe. America is the theatre where human nat will probably receive her laſt and principal literary, il and military honours.

To the GENTLEM , FREEHOLDERS *and others, in the County of* New- tle, *upon* Delaware, *who have a Vote in the Election o epreſentatives in General Aſſembly.*

THE ſeveral ac s of Parliament made for theſe ten years laſt paſ relating to the Britiſh colonies in North-America, a d their operations upon the property, liberty and lives o the good people of this country, are too well known, a d too ſeverely felt, to require an enumeration or expla tion—Suffice it to mention that they have taken away he property of the coloniſts without their participatio r conſent; that they have introduced the odious and a bitrary powers of exciſe into the cuſtoms; that they ave made all revenue-cauſes triable without jury, and nder the deciſion of a dependent party-judge; that they h ve taken from the Aſſemblies all freedom of debate an determination, in the inſtance of ſuſpending the legiſ tive power of New-York; that they have extended the obſolete and arbitrary act of 35 Henry 8. for trial of treaſo and miſpriſion of treaſon, to the depriving the ſubject of a fair trial in the proper county, and expoſing him to t e moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice; that they have maintained a ſtanding army in time of peace, above the controul of civil authority; and that they have not only *declared*, that they can make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*, but, to crown all, have *actually* deprived the great and lately flouriſhing town of Boſton of all trade whatſoever, by ſhutting up their port and harbour with a formidable fleet and army; and, it is not doubted, have new-moulded the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and virtually indemnified all officers of the cuſtoms, the navy and army, and others acting by their command, from all murders and other crimes, which they may commit upon the loyal, brave and free people of that province.——Theſe are no phantoms ariſing from a heated brain, but real facts, not exaggerated.

It is impoſſible that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to theſe enormous grievances, and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in moſt of the colonies are deliberating and reſolving upon ſuch meaſures, as are thought to be moſt likely to recover our loſt rights and privileges.—Shall the people of this large and wealthy county, heretofore the foremoſt on many occaſions, particularly in the time of the deteſtable Stamp-act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive and ſilent? Forbid it liberty, let humanity forbid it.

You are therefore moſt earneſtly requeſted to meet together at the Court-Houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper mode of procuring relief for our dea countrymen and brethren of Boſton, the redreſſing the efore-mentioned grievances, the reſtoring and ſecuring our invaded property and expiring liberties, and eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional bottom, the wonted, and by us ſo much deſired, peace, friendſhip and love, between Great-Britain and theſe colonies. It is expected that none, who have a due regard to their country, poſterity or themſelves, will be abſent.

June 17, 1774. A FREEMAN.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Frederick, and Gentlemen practiſing at the bar, held at the town of Wincheſter, the 8th of June, 1774, to conſider of the beſt mode to be fallen upon to ſecure their liberties and properties, and alſo to prevent the dangerous tendency of an act of Parliament, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, An act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, evidently has to invade and deprive us of the ſame.

The Rev. Mr. Charles M. Thruſton being voted Moderator, a Committee of the following gentlemen, viz. the Rev. Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, George Rootes, Angus M'Donald, Alexander White, George Johnſon, and Samuel Beall 3d, were appointed to draw up Reſolves ſuitable to the ſame occaſion, who withdrawing for a ſhort time, returned with the following Votes, viz.

VOTED,

1. THAT we will always cheerfully pay due ſubmiſſion to ſuch acts of government as his Majeſty has a right by law to exerciſe over his ſubjects, as ſovereign of the Britiſh dominions, and to ſuch only.

2. That it is the inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects to be governed and taxed by Repreſentatives choſen by themſelves only; and that every act of the Britiſh Parliament, reſpecting the internal policy of North America, is a daring and unconſtitutional invaſion of our ſaid rights and privileges.

3. That the act of Parliament above mentioned is not only in itſelf repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural juſtice, in condemning perſons for a ſuppoſed crime unheard, but alſo a deſpotic exertion of unconſtitutional power, calculated to enſlave a free and loyal people.

4. That the enforcing the execution of the ſaid act of Parliament by a military power, will have a neceſſary tendency to raiſe a civil war, thereby diſſolving that union which has ſo long happily ſubſiſted between the Mother Country and her Colonies; and that we will moſt heartily and unanimouſly concur with our ſuffering brethren of Boſton, and every other part of North-America that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper meaſures to avert ſuch dreadful calamities, to procure a redreſs of our grievances, and to ſecure our common liberties.

5. It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint reſolution of all the Colonies to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportations to it, till the ſaid act be repealed, will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greateſt reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom.

6. That the Eaſt-India Company, thoſe ſervile tools of arbitrary power, have juſtly forfeited the eſteem and regard of all honeſt men; and that the better to manifeſt our abhorrence of ſuch abject compliance with the will of a venal Miniſtry, in miniſtering all in their power an increaſe of the fund of peculation, we will not purchaſe Tea, or any other kind of Eaſt-India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except ſaltpetre, ſpices and medicinal drugs.

7. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Committees ought to be appointed for the purpoſe of effecting a general aſſociation, that the ſame meaſures may be purſued through the whole continent: That the Committees ought to correſpond with each other, and to meet at ſuch places and times as ſhall be agreed on, in order to form ſuch general aſſociation, and that when the ſame ſhall be formed and agreed on by the ſeveral Committees, we will ſtrictly adhere thereto; and till the general ſenſe of the continent ſhall be known, we do pledge ourſelves to each other and to our country, that we will inviolably adhere to the votes of this day.

8. That Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, Angus M'Donald, Samuel Beall 3d, Alexander White, and George Rootes, be appointed a Committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that they, or any three of them, are hereby fully impowered to act.

Which being read, were unanimouſly aſſented to and ſubſcribed.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Eſſex, in the province of New-Jerſey, at Newark, in the ſaid county, on Saturday, the 11th June, 1774.

THIS meeting taking into ſerious conſideration ſome late alarming meaſures, adopted by the Britiſh Parliament, for depriving his Majeſty's American ſubjects of their undoubted and conſtitutional rights and privileges; and particularly, the act for blockading the port of Boſton, which appears to them pregnant with the moſt dangerous conſequences to all his Majeſty's dominions in America, do unanimouſly reſolve and agree,

1. That under the enjoyment of our conſtitutional privileges and immunities, we will ever cheerfully render all due obedience to the Crown of Great-Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to his moſt gracious Majeſty King George the Third; and do eſteem a firm dependance on the mother country eſſential to our political ſecurity and happineſs.

2. That the late act of Parliament relative to Boſton, which ſo abſolutely deſtroys every idea of ſafety and confidence, appears to us big with the moſt dangerous and alarming conſequences; eſpecially, as ſubverſive of that very dependance, which we would earneſtly wiſh to continue, as our beſt ſafeguard and protection; and that we conceive, every well-wiſher to Great-Britain and her colonies is now loudly called upon to exert his utmoſt abilities, in promoting every loyal and prudential meaſure towards obtaining a repeal of the ſaid act of Parliament, and all others ſubverſive of the undoubted rights and liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects.

3. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchaſe or uſe any articles of Britiſh manufactory; and eſpecially any commodities imported from the Eaſt-Indies, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by a general congreſs of the ſaid colonies hereafter to be appointed.

4. That this county will moſt readily and cheerfully join their brethren of the other counties in this province, in promoting ſuch congreſs of deputies, to be ſent from each of the colonies, in order to form a general plan of union, ſo that the meaſures to be purſued for the important ends in view may be uniform and firm; to which plan, when concluded upon, we do agree faithfully to adhere. And do now declare ourſelves ready to ſend a committee to meet with thoſe from the other counties, at ſuch time and place as by them may be agreed upon, in order to elect proper perſons to repreſent this province in the ſaid general congreſs.

5. That the freeholders and inhabitants of the other counties in this province, be requeſted ſpeedily to convene themſelves together, to conſider the preſent diſtreſſing ſtate of our public affairs, and to correſpond and conſult with ſuch other committees as may be appointed, as well as with our committee, who are hereby directed to correſpond and conſult with ſuch other committees, as alſo with thoſe of any other province; and particularly, to meet with the ſaid county committees, in order to nominate and appoint deputies to repreſent this province in general congreſs.

6. We do hereby unanimouſly requeſt the following gentlemen to accept of that truſt; and accordingly do appoint them our committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid, viz. Stephen Crane, Henry Garriſte, Joſeph Riggs, William Livingſton, William P. Smith, John De Hart, John Chetwood, Iſaac Ogden, and Elias Boudinot, Eſquires.

The following is the concluſion of an Addreſs ſent by the Boſton Committee to the people of every town in that Government, with a paper which they are to ſign.

THERE is but one way that we can conceive of, to prevent what is to be deprecated by all good men, and ought by all poſſible means to be prevented, viz. The horrors that muſt follow an open rupture between Great-Britain and her colonies, or, on our part, a ſubjection to abſolute ſlavery: And that is by affecting the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain ſo deeply, as ſhall induce her to withdraw her oppreſſive hand. There can be no doubt of our ſucceeding to the utmoſt of our wiſhes, if we univerſally come into a ſolemn league not to import goods from Great-Britain, and not to buy any goods that ſhall hereafter be imported from thence, until our grievances ſhall be redreſſed. To theſe, or even to the leaſt of theſe ſhameful impoſitions, we truſt in God, our countrymen never will ſubmit.

We have received ſuch aſſurances from our brethren in every part of the province, of their readineſs to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be likely to ſave our country, that we have not the leaſt doubt of an almoſt univerſal agreement for this purpoſe; in confidence of this, we have drawn up a form of a covenant to be ſubſcribed by all adult perſons of both ſexes, which we have ſent to every town in the province; and that we might not give our enemies time to counteract us, we have endeavoured that every town ſhould be furniſhed with a copy on or before the 14th day of this month, and we earneſtly deſire that you would uſe your utmoſt endeavours, that the ſubſcription paper may be filled up as ſoon as poſſible, that ſo they who are in expectation of overthrowing our liberties may be diſcouraged from proſecuting their wicked deſigns; as we look upon this the laſt and only method of preſerving our land from ſlavery without drenching it in blood; may God proſper every undertaking which tends to the ſalvation of his people. We are, &c.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Committee of Correſpondence for Boſton,

WILLIAM COOPER, Clerk.

WE the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of having taken into our ſerious conſideration the precarious ſtate of the liberties of North-America, and more eſpecially the preſent diſtreſſed condition of this inſulted Province, embarraſſed as it is by ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, tending to the entire ſubverſion of our natural and charter rights; among which is the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton: And being fully ſenſible of our indiſpenſible duty to lay hold on every means in our power to preſerve and recover the much injured conſtitution of our country, and conſcious at the ſame time of no alternative between the horrors of ſlavery, or the carnage and deſolation of a civil war, but a ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, Do, in the preſence of God, ſolemnly and in good faith, covenant and engage with each other, 1ſt, That from henceforth we will ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act for blocking up the ſaid harbour be repealed, and a full reſtoration of our charter rights be obtained. And,

2dly, That there may be the leſs temptation to others to continue in the ſaid, now dangerous, commerce, we do in like manner ſolemnly covenant that we will not buy, purchaſe or conſume, or ſuffer any perſon, by, for or under us to purchaſe or conſume, in any manner whatever, any goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall arrive in America from Great-Britain aforeſaid, from and after the laſt day of Auguſt next enſuing. And in order, as much as in us lies, to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this only peaceable meaſure, entered into for the preſervation and recovery of our rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce and dealings whatever with all perſons, who, prefering their own private intereſt to the ſalvation of their now periſhing country, ſhall ſtill continue to import goods from Great-Britain, or ſhall purchaſe of thoſe who do import, and never to renew any commerce or trade with them.

And, Whereas the promoting of induſtry, œconomy, arts and manufactures among ourſelves is of the laſt importance to the civil and religious welfare of a community, we engage,

3dly, That from and after the firſt day of October next enſuing we will not, by ourſelves, or any for, by or under us, purchaſe or uſe any goods, wares, manufactures or merchandize, whenſoever or howſoever imported from Great-Britain, until the harbour of Boſton ſhall be opened, and our charter rights reſtored.

And, Laſtly, As a refuſal to come into any agreement which promiſes the deliverance of our country from the calamities it now feels, and which, like a torrent, are ruſhing upon it with increaſing violence, muſt evidence a diſpoſition inimical to, or criminally negligent of, the common ſafety: We agree, that after this covenant has been offered to any perſon, and they refuſe to ſign it, we will conſider them in the ſame light as contumacious importers, and withdraw all commercial connections with them forever, and publiſh their names to the world. Witneſs our hands, June 1774.

TWO Pieces of beſt white SATTINS; black, buff, and white Silk Breeches Patterns; white Silk Serge, for Linings of Gentlemens Summer Clothes; embroidered, ſpangled, Baſket, and Death Head Buttons; black, buff, and drab coloured Worſted Breeches Pieces; very fine white Ruſſia Drillings; together with a genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths and Trimmings, imported this Spring, by

PETER STRETCH,

Are to be ſold, at his Store, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, in any Quantity from a Piece to a Yard.